FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 062 *1 April 1981*

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Hondurans Release Ten Political Prisoners A 1
FDR's Guardado Comments A 2

BOLIVIA

President Sends Regrets to Vice President Bush C 1
Military Acts Against Arce Gomez Group C 1
President, Arce Gomez Comment
President Charges Disappearance of Cocaine C 2
Investigation of Peruvian Border Incident Ordered C 2
Exiles Charged

COLOMBIA

Colombia CP Condemns Diplomatic Breach Decision [Havana] F 1
Rights Committee Blames Break With Cuba on U.S. [Havana] F 1
Briefs: Diplomatic Appointments F 1

ECUADOR

Roldos Regrets Criminal Attack on President Reagan G 1
Defense Minister Rules Out Possibility of Coup G 1
Israeli Ambassador Hints at Sale of Planes G 2

PERU

Belaunde Sends Condolence Message to Reagan J 1
Belaunde Concerned Over Salvadoran Situation J 1
President Belaunde Warns of Arms Race in Region J 2
Ulloa Says Landmarks 'Only Solution' to Conflict J 2
PPC Deputy Warns Against 'Trusting Ecuador' J 3

URUGUAY

President Conveys Best Wishes to President Reagan K 1
Foreign Minister 'Distressed' K 1
New Interior Minister Sworn In by President K 1
Denies Coup Rumors K 3
Appoints New Police Chief K 3
Air Force Commander Scores Political Parties' Role K 3
New Montevideo Chief of Police Appointed K 4
Briefs: Rodriguez Larreta Resigns K 4

VENEZUELA

President Herrera Condemns Attack Against Reagan L 1
COPEI, Government Leaders Discuss Essequibo Claim L 1
Belize's Price Briefs Government on Agreement L 2
PRC Official Comments on Cuba, Central America L 2
Expansion Noted in Country's Oil Reserves L 2

MEXICO

Energy Agencies Sign Agreement on Heavy Water M 1
Hungarian Parliamentary Delegation Leaves for Cuba [Budapest] M 1
Briefs: New Embassies; Latin-Arab News Agencies M 1

PANAMA

Paper Sees Colombian Invasion as U.S. Plan [MATUTINO 30 Mar] N 1
Havana Cites Panamanian Ministry on Normal Ties N 2

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Carazo, Italian President Discuss Area Problems P 1
Communique Issued P 1

EL SALVADOR

Government Sees International Terrorist Conspiracy P 2
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 30 Mar]
Ex-Deputy Accuses Junta of 'State Terrorism' P 4
[Rome L'UNITA 24 Mar]
Havana: U.S. Confirms Use of Arms Helicopters P 4
Guerrillas Cut Off Access to Town of Cinquera P 4
[EL MUNDO 30 Mar]
UPD Proposes Plan To Initiate Dialogue, Democracy P 5
[EL MUNDO 28 Mar]
Station Supports Duarte Concept for Elections P 6
Latest Fuel Price Increase Causes Controversy P 6
Distributors Oppose Hike [LA PRENSA GRAFICA 30 Mar] P 6
Editorial Justifies Action P 7

GUATEMALA

Government Deplores, Condemns Attack on Reagan P 7
Recovery Group Says Belize Not Yet Lost P 8
[EL IMPARCIAL 23 Mar]
Anticommunists Demonstrate in Support of Regime P 8

HONDURAS

COHEP President Scores Anti-Inflation Plan P 8

NICARAGUA

BARRICADA Condemns U.S. Silence on Training Camps [25 Mar] P 9
Government Opposed to IMF Credit Conditions P 10
Cuban Official Details Economic Cooperation P 10
Minister Wheelock, Cottongrowers Discuss Harvest P 11
Cotton Disaster Denied P 12
Officials Laud Christians' Role in Revolution P 12
Commander Borge's Comments P 12
Participation in State Council P 13
State Council Urges Removal of Bourgeois Groups P 14
[BARRICADA 20 Mar]
CTN Accused of Deceiving, Exploiting Workers P 15
MDN To Hold Planning Meeting for Future Activities P 15
Colomnist Questions Regime's Claim of 'Generosity' P 15
[LA PRENSA 26 Mar]
Briefs: Agreements with FRG P 16

CUBA

Cuban Reaction to Attempt on Reagan's Life Q 1
Report of Attempt Q 1
Differences, Violence Scored Q 1
U.S. Press Reaction Cited Q 1
Bush Military Leadership Q 2
Former CIA Agent Reveals Information Manipulation Q 2

CARIBBEAN

BAHAMAS

Opposition Fails in No Confidence Motion S 1
Opposition Leader Solomon's Home, Car Set Afire S 1

BARBADOS

Prime Minister Adams Submits 1981-1982 Budget S 1
Briefs: Indian Envoy S 2

DOMINICA

Paper Links Guyana, U.S. Persons to Recent Plot S 3
Tribunal Adjourns Case Against Coup Plotters S 3
Church Group To Mediate Release of Honychurch S 3
Briefs: UK Aid S 4

GRENADA

Bishop Accuses Power Company of 'Destabilization' S 4
Public Workers Dispute Remains Unresolved S 4
Cooperation Accord With Cuban Radio-TV Institute S 5
Briefs: Fish Resources; Airport Equipment S 5

JAMAICA

Sugar Industry Near Standstill, Strikes Spread S 5

MONTSERRAT

Chief Minister Osborne Presents 1981-1982 Budget S 6

ST LUCIA

Prime Minister Louisy Reelected Party Leader S 6

GUYANA

President Burnham Claims All Disputed Territory T 1
Ambassador Denies Fishing Problems With Suriname T 1

OTHER COUNTRIES

SURINAME

President Says Nation To Develop Socialist Process V 1
Officials Report Details of Abortive Coup V 1

HONDURANS RELEASE TEN POLITICAL PRISONERS

PA312313 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2227 GMT 31 Mar 81

[By Roberto Saavedra]

[Excerpts] Panama City, 31 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--A total of nine Salvadorans and one Costa Rican released by the Honduran Government arrived today in Panama City according to an agreement reached last Saturday to end the hijacking of a SAHSA [Honduran Air Services, S.A.] aircraft.

The former political prisoners, among them the Salvadoran leftist leader Facundo Guardado, were brought to Panama aboard an Electra aircraft of the Panamanian Air Force (FAP). They were accompanied by Salvador de la Iglesia, Panamanian ambassador to Honduras.

Although the Panamanian Foreign Ministry said that the Honduran Government had agreed to release 15 political prisoners--2 Hondurans and 13 Salvadorans--only 10 arrived and one of them was not on the list submitted by the hijackers.

The report says that the Honduran Government and Justice Ministry National Population Department expelled the 10 political prisoners from Honduras for violating the Honduran law.

The political prisoners were examined in Tegucigalpa by a Panama doctor, who found them in good health.

Facundo Guardado, a leader of the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR), said that he was under arrest for 72 days at the 1st Infantry Batallion of the Honduran Army.

Guardado explained that he was arrested for no reason over 2 months ago by the Honduran security bodies and that he was mistreated on several occasions and questioned by Salvadoran officers who threatened to send him back to El Salvador.

Facundo Guardado, whose nom de guerre is Carlos Montoya, said that 6 of the 15 political prisoners whom the hijackers had included on their list to be released, were not released by the Honduran Government. Of those six, two are Hondurans and the others are Salvadoran women. The four women who are in custody with five children in a home in Tegucigalpa, were identified by Guardado as Marta Luisa de Castellon, her mother who did not give her name, the wife of Jose Luis Hernandez, a Honduran citizen, and Marta Garcia.

Guardado said a Honduran officer told him the four women had been sent to Costa Rica but that it was later reported they had been sent to Panama and finally that they had been deported to Nicaragua, but he never confirmed this.

He added that the two Honduran prisoners are Lisandro Guillen Cruz and Jose Luis Hernandez but their destination is not known.

Asked if he will travel to Cuba as has been reported here, the FDR leader said he knows nothing about that.

"I will talk to the FDR representative here first and I will then find out where the leadership plans to send me," he noted.

Panamanian Deputy Foreign Minister Jose Maria Cabrera said that his government is glad the situation has come to an end and noted that efforts have been made with friendly countries for them to grant asylum to the released prisoners, whom he met at the Panamanian Air Force terminal.

The Costa Rican released in Honduras is Rafael Angel Mendez Castro, 33. The group of hijackers had said nothing about him.

Other prisoners released in addition to Guardado and Mendez are: Alvaro Alfaro, Luis Garay Ramirez, Alfredo Burgos Martinez, Jose Castellon, Jose Aguilar, Carlos Lobo, Reyes Tobar Menjivar Centeno and Augusto Asuncion Martinez, who is only 19 years old. The others range in age from 25 to 36 years.

FDR's Guardado Comments

PA010309 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 31 Mar 81

[Rolando Aizpu and Julio Miller report from the Honduran military airport in Tegucigalpa--recorded]

[Text] The first statements made by guerrilla leader Facundo Guardado to the Panamanian press were the following comments made to RPC:

[Begin recording] [Question] In light of the fact that the 15 political prisoners whose release was requested have not been freed, what position will be taken by the guerrilla movement that you head?
[Answer] Unfortunately, at this moment, I know nothing about how the negotiations were carried out and what agreements were reached. I know only that only the male Salvadorans are here. We know nothing about the women and children. There were four women and five children.

[Question] Have you guerrillas asked to be sent to Cuba?
[Answer] No, no. We know only that we are going to Panama.

[Question] There have been charges of Cuban participation in guerrilla movements in Central America. What position are you going to take after arriving in Panama?
[Answer] Well, in Panama we will try to find a way to establish some contact, in my personal case, with the comrades of the Revolutionary Democratic Front, the FDR, to which I belong. [end recording]

Inside the Panamanian Air Force plane, Facundo Guardado expanded on his statements to RPC Television:

[Begin recording] [Question] You guerrillas are accused of smuggling arms into El Salvador. Where did the weapons come from?
[Answer] I know nothing about arms smuggling. I was arrested on 18 January as I was on my to the capital, Tegucigalpa. At no time will the gentlemen of the Honduran Government, the National Investigations Directorate, DNI, be able to provide the slightest proof that I was involved in any arms smuggling. In other words, I personally have no knowledge of the arms traffic.

[Question] Who is presently providing weapons to the Salvadoran guerrilla movement for the struggle?
[Answer] Well, the revolutionary movement has obtained its weapons in different ways.

[Question] In what ways?
[Answer] It has recovered enemy weapons. That is, in combat it has recovered many of the enemy's weapons and as you know, the mafia, the arms traffic mafia, exists everywhere and the Salvadoran revolutionary movement has sought ways to finance itself in order to purchase those weapons.

[Question] You spoke of self-financing. To what kind of self-financing are you referring?
[Answer] To several kinds. For example, there are the political-military organizations. I am not referring to my organization, the FDR, but there are political-military organizations. [end recording]

PRESIDENT SENDS REGRETS TO VICE PRESIDENT BUSH

PY311302 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 31 Mar 81

[Text] President Luis Garcia Meza has expressed, on behalf of the Bolivian people and government, his regret over the attack perpetrated against U.S. President Ronald Reagan. The letter, sent to U.S. Interim [as heard] President George Bush, says:

In view of the regrettable attack against President Ronald Reagan, the Bolivian people and government send their sincere regrets and wishes for the prompt recovery of the esteemed American President. The new evidence of the untiring terrorism of political extremism (?confirms) the position of the Bolivian Armed Forces Reconstruction Government [passage indistinct] peace-loving nations (?deserving) a better destiny.

Yours faithfully, General Garcia Meza, president of the Republic of Bolivia.

MILITARY ACTS AGAINST ARCE GOMEZ GROUP

PY010030 Paris AFP in Spanish 2239 GMT 31 Mar 81

[Text] La Paz, 31 Mar (AFP)--It was reported here today that the offices of the Special Security Services (SES) of Santa Cruz, east of this capital, were seized last Sunday by military units of the Rangers Regiment due to abuses committed against the population.

Oscar Roman Vaca, Santa Cruz prefect, indicated that police and security officials will not be allowed to commit abuses against the population.

The SES, created by the military government after the 17 July 1980 take over, had the special support of Col Luis Arce Gomez, former interior minister.

The investigation directorate of the Santa Cruz Department has arrested Ricardo Castellon, an SES member, involved in the murder of a restaurant waiter.

According to President Luis Garcia Meza himself, the waiter was shot by the paramilitary man when he refused to serve him a beer after the curfew which is in force from ?300 to 0600.

Lt Col Moises Chirique, commander of the Rangers Regiment, arrived in this city to report to the army comand and President Garcia Meza about the situation.

President, Arce Gomez Comment

PY010113 Paris AFP in Spanish 2235 GMT 31 Mar 81

[Text] La Paz, 31 Mar (AFP)--Bolivian President Luis Garcia Meza recognized here today the existence of a cabinet crisis when he announced that he is still looking for a suitable man to occupy the post of interior minister.

Garcia Meza made this revelation on installing the new commander of the Army Military School, Gen Luis Anez Rivera, who will replace the controversial Col Luis Arce Gomez.

In unexpected statements, Garcia Meza said that the paramilitary group had played an important role in the 17 July 1980 coup, that they are not people without jobs or benefits, since many of them are lawyers, doctors, engineers and architects.

He insisted on the fact that many of them are nationalist elements aware of their action, but that they need to be contolled to avoid abuses, such as the one committed by a paramilitary man in Santa Cruz, who shot a waiter for refusing to serve him a beer after curfew.

In conclusion, he stated that the paramilitary group will be controlled, but, he added, "we cannot abandon them because they have been an important part of the revolution. He admitted that there will be some changes within the Interior Ministry, but that he has not yet found the suitable person, who must be neither too good nor too bad, although he must be sagacious and intelligent." [quotation marks as received]

At the end of his remarks, he praised the Chilean [as received] people because they, he said, think of the fatherland first and then of politics.

Arce Gomez, however, accused reporter Mike Wallace, of U.S. television, of making up programs f r $50,000. Wallace appears as being indirectly responsible for the fall of Arce Gomez, because in his "60 Minutes" program on NBC on 1 March he directly accused the former interior minister and three other (?retired) colonels of being involved in drug trafficking.

Arce Gomez stated that he will ask permission for that video casette be shown to all Bolivians on Bolivian television, during which he will demonstrate the falsity of the accusations which affect him.

General Anez Rivera, the new military school commander, had been military attache to Brazil and had been the most outstanding student at the military school, according to revelations made by President Garcia Meza.

PRESIDENT CHARGES DISAPPEARANCE OF COCAINE

PY311412 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 31 Mar 81

[Excerpts] President Garcia Meza has warned that his government will be inflexible in its struggle against drug trafficking. On the same occasion, he charged that out of 150 kg of cocaine confiscated by personnel of the Santa Cruz drug office, only 20 kg have been found and the remaining 130 kg have disappeared. The government will mete out the punishments stipulated by law without any distinction to those who are found to have been involved in drug trafficking, whether they are members of the armed forces or civilians.

INVESTIGATION OF PERUVIAN BORDER INCIDENT ORDERED

PY311355 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 31 Mar 81

[Text] The Foreign Ministry has instructed the Bolivian Consulate in Puno, Peru to investigate together with Peruvian officials some events which have probably been instigated by political agitators seeking to create border frictions between Bolivia and Peru.

The official report issued by the Foreign Ministry says that Bolivian peasants have been blamed for the incidents. According to self-seeking reports, those peasants have removed some border markers. Because of those reports, representatives of the Bolivian Consulate in Puno have investigated the case together with Peruvian officials in order to fully clarify the event. The consulate has been instructed to make a thorough investigation of what has occurred.

Exiles Charged

PY312217 Paris AFP in Spanish 0222 GMT 31 Mar 81

[Excerpt] La Paz, 30 Mar (AFP)--The Bolivian Foreign Ministry reported here today that Bolivian exiles in Puno, Peru, have been moving border markers to create problems between the two countries.

COLOMBIA CP CONDEMNS DIPLOMATIC BREACH DECISION

PA290432 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 29 Mar 81

[Text] [Words indistinct] the Colombian regime tries to conceal the real reason for the revolutionary struggle in Colombia and makes false accusations against Cuba. He added that the rebellion of the people in that country started before the victory of the Cuban revolution.

The Colombian weekly VOZ PROLETARIA condemned the decision of the Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala regime to break diplomatic relations with Cuba.

The Colombian Communist Party organ said that to invent false Cuban participation is to conceal the real intervention of U.S. imperialism in the domestic affairs of that South American nation.

Meanwhile, news dispatches from Bogota report that the Colombian National University, the nation's largest, is under strict police protection after serious riots Friday. According to reports, some 146 students were arrested and another 36 were injured when the police and army attacked a demonstration protesting the break of diplomatic relations with Cuba.

RIGHTS COMMITTEE BLAMES BREAK WITH CUBA ON U.S.

PA301438 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 Mar 81

[Text] The Permanent Committee for the Defense of Human Rights in Colombia has stated that the Colombian suspension of diplomatic relations with Cuba is a result of pressure exerted by the U.S. Government.

In a communique issued in Bogota, the committee states that the present situation of the Colombian people is a result of the growing militarization in the country.

The committee also demands that the 19 April Movement, M-19, members arrested recently must be brought before Colombian courts and their physical integrity respected.

Miguel Nieto, the Communist Party of Colombia's representative in Cuba, has stated here in Havana that the armed struggle in the South American country is the result of unemployment, inflation, illiteracy, lack of sanitary conditions, repression against the people and the policies of the Colombian regime, submissive to the orders of U.S. imperialism.

Nieto said that the Colombian regime is trying to hide the true reasons for the revolutionary struggle in Colombia by making false accusations against Cuba. He added that the insurgency of the Colombian lower classes began long before the triumph of the Cuban revolution.

BRIEFS

DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS--Bogota--The Colombian Government has made the following appointments: Hernando Galvis Espinoza as ambassador to Luxembourg and Alfonso Mora de la Hoz as consul general in Bremen, FRG, replacing Armando Holguin Sarria, who has resigned. Additionally, the Colombian Embassy in Indonesia was established and the Colombian Ambassador to the ROK, Virgilio Olano Bustos, was appointed nonresident ambassador. [Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Mar 81 PA]

ROLDOS REGRETS CRIMINAL ATTACK ON PRESIDENT REAGAN

PA010147 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 31 Mar 81

[Text] Quito--President Jaime Roldos Aguilera today regretted the criminal attempt in Washington yesterday against his U.S. colleague Ronald Reagan. In a message to the U.S. chief of state he also wished him speedy recovery.

President Reagan was shot in the chest yesterday shortly after delivering a speech before a labor group.

DEFENSE MINISTER RULES OUT POSSIBILITY OF COUP

PA312014 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 30 Mar 81

[Press conference by Defense Minister Gen Marco Aurelio Subia Martinez at the Presidential Palace in Quito, date not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question indistinct]

[Answer] With the decree lifting the state of emergency and the decree which returns the armed forces to normal status after being engaged in the field, I expect border activity to return to normal, especially in El Oro Province, which has been paralyzed.

[Question] Has general demobilization been accomplished as planned by the armed forces?

[Answer] Yes. According to the plan established by the armed forces, it is being accomplished in stages.

[Question] Is the state of emergency an obstacle to continuing to demobilize the armed forces.

[Answer] No. As I said, the removal of troops from the border to their permanent peacetime garrisons has already been accomplished, as of Friday of last week. Now, there will be a decree lifting the state of emergency, with which the armed forces cease to be in the field; because, according to an earlier decree, the armed forces are in a campaign status. This implies a series of activities: movement of reserves, call-ups of military personnel, and so forth. With this action, these activities end and peace time garrisons return to normal activities.

[Question] There have been comments recently on the possibility of the armed forces being armed, especially with planes to be purchased from Israel. What is the situation?

[Answer] Well, now we are considering the possibility. You know that the lack of power in relation to Peru is very great and that it is necessary, through a reorganization of the armed forces, to seek a medium balance for possible future problems.

[Question] Is there a possibility of buying planes from Israel?

[Ansser] The issue is still being considered. No decision has been made yet.

[Question] What is the climate within the armed forces at this time?

[Answer] The feeling is that certain armaments are needed for defense, very especially in the air force.

[Question] Are the armed forces still subordinate to the president?

[Answer] According to the constitution and the laws, the president is the commander in chief of the armed forces.

[Question] (?Lately) there has been talk of a possible military coup, general. Do you know anything about it?

[Answer] I think it would be the greatest absurdity, that when we are in a stage of professionalization of the armed forces, which is necessary to face the difficulty we have had, that there again be any thought of the armed forces mixing in political affairs. I rule it out, outright.

[Question] To what extent does the Reagan administration influence the armed forces, not only of Ecuador, but of Latin America?

[Answer] I regard Mr Reagan as the president of his country, that there is no reason why he should influence the armed forces policy of other countries. This is a sovereign act of the Ecuadorean people and their government.

[Question] Mr Minister, are you in good health?

[Answer] I underwent a very serious operation a few years ago and I must be checked regularly.

[Question] What was the position of the armed forces in the case of guerrillas, the Colombian guerrillas, in Esmeraldas?

[Answer] I have no deep knowledge of that. I arrived yesterday. I have not yet had a chance to talk to the military commanders, but I feel that it was in line with what should have been done.

[Question] General, once General Jarrin Cahuenas enters a situation of availability, will he be put at the disposal of the Ministry of Defense?

[Answer] According to the personnel law, once General Jarrin Cahuenas is summoned to plenary proceedings, the law states that he should be placed in available status. Then, he would remain a prisoner in the garrison in which he is now located. That he is placed at the disposal of the ministry? No. He is at the disposal of the court (?of) justice. He would remain in the same status he is now, but in situation of availability.

[Question] [words indistinct] state of emergency?

[Answer] Yes. The law stipulates that when the armed forces are called, when they are in a campaign, a situation of availability is not accepted. But in this case, it is different necause it is not at his own request but at the request of the Supreme Court of Justice, when it notified us that he had been summoned to plenary trial. In this case, he is automatically placed in an availability status.

ISRAELI AMBASSADOR HINTS AT SALE OF PLANES

PA270459 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 26 Mar 81

[Excerpt] Naftali Gal, Israeli ambassador to Ecuador, hinted today that his country will sell Kfir warplanes to Ecuador.

In a statement to newsmen, the Israeli diplomat said that the United States has authorized sales of these planes to any Latin American country. Press reports indicated a few days ago that the Ecuadorean Government is negotiating the purchase of 40 Kfir planes from Israel.

Gal said there is no intention not to cooperate with Ecuador, on the contrary, he said, our relations are excellent.

BELAUNDE SENDS CONDOLENCE MESSAGE TO REAGAN

PY310213 Paris AFP in Spanish 0002 GMT 31 Mar 81

[Text] Lima, 30 Mar (AFP)--Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde today expressed his solidarity with his U.S. counterpart, Ronald Reagan, when he learned about the attack against him.

He rendered homage to the U.S. president for his courage of walking into the hospital and asked God for the quick recovery of the chief of state.

Belaunde said: "The government and people of Peru were deeply dismayed at the attack against U.S. President Ronald Reagan."

He added: "Despite the fact that he was hit in the chest by an assassin's bullet, the president is courageously bearing the crisis and the subsequent operation."

He expressed encouragement and solidarity with the U.S. Government and people. Belaunde said that it is encouraging that the president walked into the hospital showing great courage.

He added that he feels emotional about the fact that Reagan is being treated in the hospital of George Washington University, where Belaunde was a professor during his exile and where he received his honorary degree.

He prays to God for the president's prompt recovery. He said that the attack has created [word indistinct] commotion and that he trusts that Reagan will soon return to White House to continue governing a great nation.

BELAUNDE CONCERNED OVER SALVADORAN SITAUTION

PA281932 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0355 GMT 27 Mar 81

[Text] Lima, 26 Mar (EFE)--Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry today expressed his concern over the situation in El Salvador and hoped to see peace restored in that country.

In an interview with Spanish television, President Belaunde said that Ronald Reagan should act more carefully with regard to the case of El Salvador.

"It is very dangerous, particularly in an area as sensitive as Central America, to intervene in internal affairs," Belaunde told newswoman Carmen Sarmiento of Spanish television, who is conducting a report on Peru.

"I realize," he added, "that the situation there is causing considerable worry. Even we are concerned and we sincerely hope that peace can be restored soon."

Regarding the conflict with Ecuador, Belaunde said he hoped that tensions resulting from the border incident "are not as serious as we thought."

Peru and Ecuador had an armed conflict in the months of January and February along their border in the Condor Range.

About relations with Chile, Belaunde said they are very cordial and are maintained at the charge d'affaires level, but they will be normalized in April when Congress begins its new period of sessions.

On relations with Cuba, Belaunde indicated that "they are strained, but that they continue having them."

President Belaunde said that during his previous government there was a guerrilla outbreak in the country which "was apparently promoted from Havana."

Referring to the abortive coup in Spain, Belaunde said that Peru "was worried because those things are contagious like the measles."

"But fortunately," he added, "the courageous attitude of the Spanish officials, and especially that of His Majesty King Juan Carlos I, had spared Spain of an unfortunate coupist experience."

"I am glad to see the constitutional monarchy emerge stronger after this experience," Belaunde pointed out.

Belaunde then said that if the coup had been successful, it would have had "many repercussions" in Latin America because "we are diligent children and we have inherited these things from Spain."

"We are watching, hopeful that Spain can make its way along a democratic path under the leadership of a modern-day monarch who, in our view, is imbued with a very healthy attitude toward the mother country."

Commenting on his electoral promise that he would create 1 million jobs in 2 years, Belaunde said that a lot has been done. In 7 months of Government we are already close to the 300,000 mark."

Belaunda reiterated his belief in a democratic man and stressed that he only believes in "those governments that emanate from the people."

PRESIDENT BELAUNDE WARNS OF ARMS RACE IN REGION

PY271547 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0353 GMT 27 Mar 81

[Text] Lima, 26 Mar (LATIN)--Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry has warned of the risk of an arms race in Latin America. He said that if it takes place, his country would have to be part of it. The chief of state said: "I hope the continent will have the vision to maintain an equilibrium and not go for an arms race, but if other countries start, we could not lose the advantages we have obviously achieved."

Belaunde made these remarks to reporters during a visit to a military garrison when he was asked about the announcement that Ecuador will purchase Israeli Kfir jet fighters. He indicated that Peru has a permanent purchasing plan to renew military equipment. He added: "But, if abnormal situations are created and an arms race begins, we will not stay behind. We would certainly regret this very much."

Ecuador and Peru had an armed conflict last January over a border sector claimed by both countries.

ULLOA SAYS LANDMARKS ONLY SOLUTION TO CONFLICT

PY301400 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0200 GMT 29 Mar 81

[Text] Lima, 28 Mar (LATIN)--Chairman of the Council of Ministers Manuel Ulloa today stated here that Peru will neither tolerate nor accept a variation of its border with Ecuador.

Ulloa, who is also the economy and finance minister, urged the Ecuadorean Government to think matters over in order to change its position regarding the placing of landmarks along the Peruvian-Ecuadorean border in the Condor Mountain Range.

In a press conference held shortly before departing for a 2-week tour which will include England, Switzerland and Spain in his search for financial and technical aid for Peru, Ulloa indicated that Peru will accept no other approach to the matter.

This was Ulloa's response to the statement of Ecuadorean Foreign Minister Alfonso Barreda, who had said in Quito that his country will not negotiate the setting-up of landmarks along the still unmarked area of the Condor Mountain Range which is located in the Amazon region.

Ulloa stated that the Peruvian Government and people will continue to insist on the swift demarcation--with the aid of the countries which act as guarantors of the Rio de Janeiro Protocol--of the 78 km of the 1,600-km long border between the two countries which are still unmarked.

Argentina, Brazil, Chile and the United States are the guarantors of the protocol, which in 1942 established the border between the two countries and which Ecuador has denounced on the grounds that it has been imposed on their country.

I believe that this (the setting up of landmarks) will have a positive effect on the relations between the two countries and would be the only solution to what we could call the nonfulfillment of the Rio de Janeiro Protocol of 1942, Ulloa said.

PPC DEPUTY WARNS AGAINST 'TRUSTING ECUADOR'

PY301532 Lima Radio America in Spanish 1130 GMT 30 Mar 81

[Undated interview with Peruvian Deputy Gen Oscar Montano Olivares, of the Popular Christian Party [PPC]--place not given]

[Text] [Question] General Olivares, through its Foreign Minister Alfonso Barreda, Ecuador has stated that it is not prepared to set up the landmarks along the 78 km of border which are still unmarked. What do you think about this?

[Answer] We are already accustomed to the lack of maturity and seriousness on the part of our northern neighbors. Therefore, the remarks of the Ecuadorean foreign minister in refusing to set up the landmarks along the 78 km of border in the Condor Mountain Range should not come as a surprise to us. His attitude constitutes, in fact, a refusal to acknowledge the Rio de Janeiro Protocol. Worse, he insists on Ecuador's absurd claim over a sovereign outlet on the Amazonas River. We must not trust Ecuador, especially now that we can see that it is engaged in an arms race and that it is pursuing its traditional attitude of refusing to acknowledge international commitments. This trait has given rise to generalized doubts about this country in the international community.

[Question] What should Peru do to avoid the kind of conflict which takes place because the border lacks proper demarcation?

[Answer] Happily there are guarantor countries, and I believe these countries have to ask Ecuador to fulfill its part of the protocol and set up landmarks. Should Ecuador fail to do this, it will not only force us to distrust it but also to implement measures which would guarantee our supremacy vis-a-vis arms, materiel and means in order to allow us to ensure that peace and national sovereignty which we will never give up, either by resorting to reason--as we constantly try to do--or by force if necessary.

[Question] Just recently there was some talk to the effect that Ecuador had purchased many Israeli helicopters or fighter planes. What should Peru's reaction be to this situation?

[Answer] I feel that if this purchase of Israeli planes is true, it would be very unfortunate because just recently the Israeli ambassador said that this is not true. Furthermore, Senator Alva Orlandini, during his latest trip to Israel, was told that the report was not true. However, should this report prove to be true, Peru would have to be true, Peru would have to improve its materiel to maintain current supremacy.

[Question] This would result in increased taxes?

[Answer] Unfortunately, it will harm national economy, but there is no way to maintain peace other than by preparing for war, even if we as pacifists do not want war.

PRESIDENT CONVEYS BEST WISHES TO PRESIDENT REAGAN

PY311635 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 31 Mar 81

[Text of note sent by Uruguayan President Aparicio Mendez to U.S. counterpart Ronald Reagan, released by the Uruguayan Foreign Ministry in Montevideo on 31 March]

[Text] Your Excellency the President of the United States of America
Washington DC

Deeply distressed by the despicable attack of which you have been the victim, an attack which violates the most highly valued principles of human coexistence, I wish to convey to your excellency the deepest solidarity of the Uruguayan people and government, to which I would like to add my own personal solidarity and wishes for your prompt recovery. I wish to reiterate to your excellency assurances of my highest and most fraternal regard.

Signed: Dr Aparicio Mendez, president of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay

Foreign Minister 'Distressed'

PY311647 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 31 Mar 81

[Interview with Uruguayan Foreign Minister Estanislao Valdez Otero in Montevideo on 31 March--recorded]

[Text] [Valdez Otero] We are deeply distressed by the dramatic events which the people and government of the United States of America experienced yesterday. We believe that this criminally insane attack against President Ronald Reagan, members of his team and security agents is part of a phenomenon which should concern the world at large and which must deserve strong condemnation.

We hope that President Reagan and the other persons who have been wounded will recover as soon as possible, that the world will rest assured that these attacks lead nowhere and that they meet with universal rejection.

[Question] Last night the U.S. secretary of state indicated that the U.S. Government had told the friendly countries about the situation in his country, did we get anything?

[Answer] Yes, we did. No sooner did the attack take place then our Foreign Ministry received the information, and we instructed the director in charge of foreign affairs policy to pay a visit to the U.S. Embassy in order to find out more about the event and inquire about the health of President Reagan and the other members of his team.

NEW INTERIOR MINISTER SWORN IN BY PRESIDENT

PY271822 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 27 Mar 81

[Text] The new interior minister has just said that the change is merely another step in the development of the nation's process. Gen Yamandu Trinidad made this statement after having been appointed interior minister in view of the recent unexpected resignation of Gen Manuel Nunez. General Trinidad was sworn in by the president of the nation at Government House at noon today.

[Begin relay from Government House] Gen Yamandu Trinidad described the change of interior minister as just another step in the development of the nation's process. When asked about the rumored resignation of Montevideo Police Chief Hugo Arregui, he said it could be called a resignation.

Gen Yamandu Trinidad was sworn in by Uruguayan President Aparicio Mendez in the course of a ceremony held at noon today and which ended just a few minutes ago. The ceremony was attended by the commanders in chief of the three branches of the armed forces and the entire cabinet. The first to leave Government House were the ministers of industiries and energy, education and culture and labor and social security. The new interior minister left a while later followed by the navy commander in chief, Vice Adm Hugo L. Marquez, and President Mendez.

As we stated before, Gen Manuel J. Nunez resigned from his post, according to a communique released today by the National Public Relations Directorate [DINARP]. This communique did not explain the reasons for General Nunez' resignation.

The new interior minister, Gen Yamandu Trinidad, had been director of the military school and some time before he had headed the National Commission for Physical Culture.

When he left Government House, Gen Yamandu Trinidad had the following conversation with newsmen·

[Begin Trinidad recording] Well, you have to realize that I took over as interior minister only 2 minutes ago. I will have to orient myself for a while before I can tell you anything. However, I can tell you now that I will continue the policy of this government and that the main objective is the well-being of the people and the preservation of the nation's sovereignty and order.

[Question] General, does the fact that you have taken over as interior minister mean there will be changes of men within the ministry?

[Answer] Not yet.

[Question] What about the Montevideo police chief? There are rumors that he has resigned.

[Answer] Yes, you could call it that.

[Question] Could I ask a question?

[Answer] Yes, go ahead.

[Question] Who will your under secretary be?

[Answer] I have not studied the subject yet.

[Question] Then you will not keep Colonel Arregui as police chief.

[Answer] No, there will be changes.

[Question] Can you tell us who the replacement will be?

[Answer] You will find out this afternoon.

[Question] Who will release the information, the police, the Interior Ministry, DINARP?

[Answer] Well, maybe this afternoon when I take over officially, maybe you will know.

[Question] Is this part of a general change in other branches, the armed forces, or just in the Interior Ministry?

[Answer] No, this is just a change of minister.

[Question] What do you think about political normalization?

[Answer] I want to tell you once more that I am not sufficiently informed about the subject. I have not been a member of COMASPO [Armed Forces Political Commission], so time will tell. I will orient myself and then... [sentence unfinished]

[Question] What about your own personal opinion, general? Do you have one?

[Answer] What do you think? I am an officer of the armed forces. I am part of the armed forces. Our objective is clearly outlined and needless to say, I share this objective completely and I know well what I want to do and what we want to accomplish.

[Question] General, as new interior minister, what can you tell the people?

[Answer] My message to the people is to be at ease and that the objective of the armed forces has always been, as everyone knows, the well-being of the nation. This is our basis for future work. Thank you very much. [end recording]

These were the remarks which the new interior minister, Gen Yamandu Trinidad, made to the press when he left Government House. He will take over his duties at 1600 this afternoon, according to information released from Government House. He will be installed by Defense Minister Walter Ravenna at the Interior Ministry. [end relay]

Denies Coup Rumors

PY271324 Paris AFP in Spanish 1239 GMT 28 Mar 81

[Excerpt] Montevideo, 28 Mar (AFP)--The new Uruguayan interior minister, Gen Yamandu Trinidad, has firmly denied reports that the military reshuffle which led to his appointment had anything to do with a coup d'etat.

In his first statement to the press after taking over his duties, the new minister described the rumors as a joke in bad taste and stressed: "It did not even cross our minds," adding that the word coup d'etat has been eradicated from the armed forces.

General Trinidad emphasized that total tranquility prevails among the military units, and the reshuffle at the Interior Ministry and police headquarters is mere routine which does not mean any changes in the philosophy or the rules the armed forces have established for themselves.

Appoints New Police Chief

PY272217 Paris AFP in Spanish 2137 GMT 27 Mar 81

[Excerpt] Montevideo, 27 Mar (AFP)--It has been officially announced tht Gen Yamandu Trinidad, the new Uruguayan interior minister, appointed Col Washington Varela as Montevideo chief of police today. Colonel Varela replaces Col Hugo Arregui, appointed by Gen Manuel Nunez, who tendered his resignation as interior minister today.

AIR FORCE COMMANDER SCORES POLITICAL PARTIES' ROLE

PY281728 Montevideo EL DIA in Spanish 18 Mar 81 p 1

[Text] Speaking yesterday at the 68th anniversary of the Uruguayan Air Force, the commander in chief, Lt Gen Raul Bendahan stated that "the results of the November plebiscite interrupted the process of institutional normalization which the armed forces had outlined."

The high-ranking military officer indicated that when the result of the plebiscite became known "it opened a phase which will be used to reflect on the overall political process to reach the conclusions that could lead to the reopening of this process."

He added: "Even though this phase has not ended, I believe there is one aspect which is particularly important: the essential role the political parties must play in the institutionalization in keeping with what the armed forces have been saying ever since the process began."

He concluded by saying that "regardless of what the conclusions are, the citizenry must rest assured that all our political actions of the future will reflect our respect for the opinion of the people, respect which has been the basis for and the boundary of our behavior.

BRIEFS

RODRIGUEZ LARRETA RESIGNS--In the presence of high-ranking civilian and military officials, the Council of State yesterday began its last session. The most significant event of the day was the resignation tendered by Dr Daniel Rodriguez Larreta, who had been a member of the council since its creation. Rodriguez Larreta's resignation is irrevocable and is due to personal reasons. With his resignation, there are now two vacancies, which will not be filled because there are no substitutes. [Montevideo EL DIA in Spanish 16 Mar 81 p 1 PY]

PRESIDENT HERRERA CONDEMNS ATTACK AGAINST REAGAN

PA310041 Paris AFP in Spanish 2357 GMT 30 Mar 81

[Text] Caracas, 30 Mar (AFP)--Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins has sent a message to U.S. President Ronald Reagan, who was wounded this afternoon during an attack that has caused amazement and indignation here.

The Venezuelan president expressed his "great concern" over the occurrence and stressed the significance of the U.S. President "as the chief of state of a free and democratic people."

"I express to you, in the name of the Venezuelan people and government, our solidarity and most categorical repudiation of violent events such as these, which shock the conscience of the world," the message says.

Herrera then expresses fervent hopes for Reagan's recovery.

The news of the attack against the U.S. President became known here when radio and television stations began broadcasting urgent reports from international news agencies. Expressions of condemnation began immediately in all sectors of the country.

COPEI, GOVERNMENT LEADERS DISCUSS ESSEQUIBO CLAIM

PA280253 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2035 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Marcel Roo Gonzalez report]

[Excerpts] Caracas, 24 Mar (EFE)--The Social Christian Government of Venezuela and its party, COPEI, have decided to adopt a nationalist position in their foreign policy with regard to their conflict with Guyana.

Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco provided information on this decision at the end of a 7-hour meeting last Monday between the government and COPEI top leaders.

Zambrano Velasco said that the Port-of-Spain Protocol signed in 1970 suspended for 12 years Venezuela's claim against Guyana concerning the Essequibo, a 150,000 square-km zone.

According to the protocol, beginning 18 December 1981, 6 months before the protocol terminates, Venezuela must notify Guyana of its decision regarding its claim; otherwise the protocol will be automatically extended for another 12 years.

Foreign Minister Zambrano Velasco and COPEI President Godofredo Gonzalez sort of hinted that the government will make a decision in time. Zambrano Velasco said that the decision is not going to be unilateral; it is going to be based on what the people want.

According to experts on foreign policy, Venezuela should reject the protocol on 18 December 1981 and take a firmer position on its claim of the Essequibo.

If it succeeds, the country will increase its territory by 150,000 square km; otherwise, it will lose that zone forever.

BELIZE'S PRICE BRIEFS GOVERNMENT ON AGREEMENT

PA280102 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1620 GMT 25 Mar 81

[Text] Caracas, 25 Mar (LATIN)--Belizean Prime Minister George Price today completed his second day of talks with the Venezuelan Government explaining the recent agreement signed with Great Britain granting independence to Belize.

Price was received last night by President Luis Herrera Campins and government authorities at the presidential residence.

The Belizean prime minister told newsmen that the purpose of his visit was to "personally brief President Herrera on the recent events in London leading to the signing of a document on 11 March that seeks a peaceful settlement between the UK and Guatemala" that would resolve Belize's status.

Price said that "the document contains 16 points that cover economic cooperation agreements with Guatemala for oil exploration at sea, joint navigation projects and a border security arrangement to prevent Guatemala from contributing to subversion in Belize or vice versa."

Price said that "Venezuelan support is very important. We hope this will be the final step in the solution of our problems, which include the total independence of our territory."

The Belizean prime minister will reamin in Caracas until tomorrow. He has met with several officials during his 3-day stay.

PRC OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON CUBA, CENTRAL AMERICA

PA290013 Paris AFP in Spanish 0318 GMT 28 Mar 81

[Text] Caracas, 27 Mar (AFP)--Zhang Zhixiang, chief of a delegation of the CCP on an official visit here, has stated that Cuba has gone from being a nonaligned country to an interventionist country.

The Chinese delegation was invited to Venezuela by the governing Social Christian Party, but it has also met here with other political sectors, including the opposition Social Democratic Party and government officials.

Zhang told the news media that although Cuba is the president of the Nonaligned Countries Movement, it is "submissive" to a "hegemonic superpower," the Soviet Union, and has supported the invasion of a nonaligned country, Afghanistan.

Zhang also noted his country's position on the situation in Central America, especially El Salvador. He said his country is opposed "to any kind of intervention from the superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States."

EXPANSION NOTED IN COUNTRY'S OIL RESERVES

LD301344 Vienna OPECNA in English 1740 GMT 27 Mar 81

[Text] Caracas, 27 March (OPECNA)--An estimated 1,093 billion barrels have been added to Venezuela's net oil reserves through exploration in 1980, the country's energy and mines minister, Humberto Calderon Berti, has disclosed.

Reviewing the oil industry's progress during the year, the minister said that the industry had developed, particularly in the petrochemical sector. Pequiven, a subsidiary of the state oil company Petroleos de Venezuela S.A. had increased its production to 1,168,000 metric tons during the year compared to 622 million tons in 1978. The minister stated that 369 wells had been drilled, 264 being in the Orinoco Belt. By 1983, some 500 exploratory, and 1,000 evaluation wells are to be drilled in the region to establish the belt's potential.

ENERGY AGENCIES SIGN AGREEMENT ON HEAVY WATER

PA281725 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1644 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Text] Mexico City, 24 Mar (EFE)--Two Mexican state agencies announced here today the signing of an agreement aimed at giving this country technology for the production, use and recovery of heavy water.

The Mexican Petroleum Institute and the National Nuclear Research Institute noted that the agreement will permit the unification of the scientific potential of the two agencies and will obtain the support of the petroleum sector in matters pertaining to neclear energy.

According to the sources, the processing of heavy water will permit its use in the Mexican program of nuclear plants thus resulting in a decrease in investments and risks.

They also reported that it results in an almost elimination of the transfer of foreign technology.

Pemex Director Jorge Diaz Serrano affirmed that this country's oil and nuclear sectors may establish close ties of cooperation to prepare the nation for a transfer from hydrocarbons to other energy sources.

The specific plans for Mexico to produce, use and recover heavy water were not immediately disclosed.

HUNGARIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR CUBA

LD3!0356 Budapest MTI in English 1719 GMT 30 Mar 81

[Text] Mexico City, 30 Mar (MTI)--The Hungarian parliamentary delegation has wound up its official visit to Mexico. Headed by Deputy-Speaker Janos Peter, the Hungarian delegation was having talks with leading officials of Mexico's federal Chamber of Deputies and Senate, March 26-30. The delegation has been received by President Jose Lopez Portillo. Janos Peter has invited the delegation of the Mexican Congress for an official visit to Hungary. The Hungarian delegation left Mexico for Cuba Monday.

BRIEFS

NEW EMBASSIES--Mexico City, 27 Mar (NOTIMEX)--The Foreign Secretariat announced today that Mexico has established embassies in Nairobi, Kenya, and Port-of-Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, in order to strengthen its presence in Africa and the Caribbean. For the time being, Jaime Cordero is the charge d'affaires in Nairobi and Luis Efren Bouza Garcia third secretary in Port-of-Spain. [Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1930 GMT 27 Mar 81 FL]

LATIN-ARAB NEWS AGENCIES--Mexico City, 27 Mar (NOTIMEX)--Representatives of Arab and Latin American news agencies will meet again from 3 to 5 April in Acapulco, Mexico. The first meeting took place in Damascus, Syria, on 14-16 April 1980. [Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2245 GMT 27 Mar 81 FL]

PAPER SEES COLOMBIAN INVASION AS U.S. PLAN

PA312101 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 30 Mar 81 p 2

[Luis Restrepo Rosas article: "Analysis of the Moment"]

[Text] Last week's events, in which our country once again was involved, call for an analysis of their scope, implications and significance. If a careful study and analysis is made of an attempt to invade Colombia by rebels of that country, it can be seen that it is in line with well-known patterns designed by the United States within its campaign to condemn Cuba and Nicaragua, a pattern that also has the aim of involving Panama in actions which logically--and reasonably so--the Panamanian authorities emphatically deny.

The analysis shows that, based on not fully proven facts, a misinformation apparatus was mounted which clearly was in line with an international plan, perhaps as collaboration of the Colombian Government, in the campaign against Cuba and Nicaraguan maintained by U.S. President Ronald Reagan and his secretary of state, Gen Alexander Haig.

An additional analysis of this information--provided by the Colombian Defense Ministry and Armed Forces--will uncover obvious incoherences that make them vulnerable to an unbiased and analytical study...

The Cuba-Nicaragua-Panama triangle is an obstinate idea of President Reagan. We know about that incident concerning the messages from General Haig in which insinuations were made to President Royo and General Torrijos "to lessen" relations with the martyr country of the Caribbean. The replies issued internationally must have been a bitter draught for the imperious former commander of NATO, accustomed to giving orders that must be obeyed without discussion.

Panamanian newsman and intellectual Alvaro Menendez Franco published in last Saturday's issue of CRITICA an intelligent analysis of the statements of the "strange guerrilla" who said he participated in the invasion of Colombia near Ecuador. Menendez Franco proves irrefutably the weakness of the charge made by the Colombian authorities to justify what a few months ago was a well-known fact: the decision of the Colombian Defense Ministry to suspend diplomatic relations with Cuba...

Following the Reagan pattern, Haig, within the Colombia-Pentagon plan, had to involve Panama, a country that has been distinguished for its friendship and defense of the rights of Cuba and Nicaragua to self-determination. In the face of the accusation, Panamanian military authorities implemented greater control of political refugees in this country and a watch of the frontiers, seaports and airports.

It was then that the Panamanian Foreign Ministry, after denying Panama's presumed participation in the incident denounced by Colombia, almost without weighing the consequences, proposed "to request a hemispheric conference to consider relations with Cuba." That is, Panama proposed to go back 20 years in time and history so that Cuba will again be seated in the docket. The Panamanian proposal would serve to recrucify Cuba and its people, submitted for more than 20 years to an economic, political and military blockade without parallel in the history of the human race. The island and its people have defended themselves from the siege. But they have paid a high price in the loss of the lives of children who were condemned to death because the United States stood in the way of Canada sending vaccines for controlling a virus that was killing them. The Cuban people have endured all kinds of privations, but they have not surrendered to the Potomac empire. With the aggravating factor that Latin American nations, with the Americanist exception of Mexico, participated in that blockade. [sentence as published]

Today, it is Cuba, Nicaragua and El Salvador. Tomorrow, it will be Grenada, Guyana and Panama. If that moment arrives, we also will be crucified and we will be alone as we were before beginning the pilgrimage in the search for support. Panama cannot, should not, collaborate in the plan to isolate Cuba. To do so would be tantamount to losing moral authority for continuing to claim the rights we have not yet fully achieved.

When we needed it, Cuba gave us its support without conditions of any kind. Now that Cuba needs equal support, let us not look to the North nor speak with Reagan or Haig.

Let us look within ourselves, as Latin American victims of imperialist aggression, and let us speak as Bolivar, San Martin, Benito Juarez, Marti and Justo Arosemena would.

HAVANA CITES PANAMANIAN MINISTRY ON NORMAL TIES

PA270248 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 27 Mar 81

[Text] The Panamanian Foreign Ministry has issued a communique denying press reports of alleged tensions in Panama's relations with Cuba. It states that these ties are developing normally.

The communique is signed by Panamanian Foreign Minister Jorge Illueca.

COSTA RICA

CARAZO, ITALIAN PRESIDENT DISCUSS AREA PROBLEMS

PA311305 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 31 Mar 81

[Text] Italian President Alessandro Pertini and Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo met this afternoon for under an hour. They discussed matters of common interest to the two countries but focused mainly on the situation in Central America.

Carazo said they discussed the international conflicts in the area and their desire to maintain peace, which is the objective of both nations.

Pertini said Costa Rica and Italy are united by common international goals. He said he not only found a friend but was able to gain a profound knowledge of Central American matters during his meeting with Carazo. The meeting was devoted to discussion of the situation in Central America for the most part.

Carazo described the meeting as very positive. He said he and Pertini discussed Costa Rica's position regarding the rest of Central America and the violence faced by the isthmus. He said they did not discuss terrorism per se but rather the hegemonic struggles in the area.

Communique Issued

AU010854 Rome ANSA in English 0820 GMT 1 Apr 81

[Text] San Jose, 1 Apr (ANSA)--Italian President Sandro Pertini flies on to Colombia today after winding up a visit to Costa Rica with a joint communique emphasizing the importance his country attaches to this Central American state's "democratic tradition".

The document was released Tuesday after Pertini met with Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo. Italian Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Edoardo Sepranza and San Jose's Foreign Minister Bernd Niehaus were on hand for the meeting.

The two countries voiced determination to help develop political relations between Italy and democratic Central American states like Costa Rica on both a bilateral and multilateral level.

Italy also pledged to step up technological assistance to Costa Rica.

Pertini met with some opposition spokesmen as well in the Italian embassy Tuesday: Calderon Fournier (Socialist), Mario Enchandi (National Movement) and Daniels Oduber (Social Democrat).

The Italian statesman is scheduled to stay in Colombia until Friday, when he flies on to Portugal before returning home.

EL SALVADOR

GOVERNMENT SEES INTERNATIONAL TERRORIST CONSPIRACY

PA312323 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 30 Mar 81 pp 3, 26, 49

[Communique issued by the Salvadoran Armed Forces on 30 March 1981]

[Text] The Salvadoran Armed Forces, fulfilling its constitutional duty of maintaining public order and realizing that the Salvadoran citizens wish to know who are responsible for terrorist activities, by this means wishes to record for the present society and future generations that the bandits and terrorists who belong to the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR) and the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) have used the communist tactic of deceit in an attempt to portray themselves to the domestic and international public as two different bodies. They have used the Marxist-Leninist tactic of alliance to massacre the Salvadoran people ever since 1730 on 10 January of this year.

Following these procedures, the pro-Soviet and pro-Cuban extremists have tried to stage a second offensive, since the first one was launched on 9 January 1932. On that occasion, their victims were located in the cities of Armenia, Izalco, Nahuilingo, Huaihua and other towns of Sonsonate Department; Aguachapan, Colon and other towns in La Libertad Department, all in compliance with orders from Moscow. On this occasion, they changed their strategy, victimizing the Departments of Morzan, La Union, Usulutan, Cabanas, Chalatenango, San Vicente, La Paz, Santa Ana and northern El Salvador, in obedience to the dictates from Moscow sent through Fidel Castro in Cuba and the Sandinist National Liberation Front in Nicaragua, the latter led by the Ortega brothers, the Mexican Victor Tirado Lopez, the Palestinian Moises Hassan, the Nicaraguan-Costa Rican Eden Pastora and other international terrorists such as Col Carlos Rodriguez of the Cuban army, an adviser to the Sandinist air force.

The Salvadoran people have the right to know that the leaders of the "political struggle" as it is called by those who are following the instructions or guidelines decided upon in Havana when the Latin American Solidarity Organization (LASO) was established between 10 July and 31 August 1977, are: Shafik Jorge Handal, Domingo Santa Cruz Castro, Americao Mauro Araujo, Mescali Ordonez, Jorge Federico Baires, Jose Domingo Mira, Renan Rodas Lazo and Jorge Arias Gomez, who received the order to begin the "political struggle," which is actually an armed struggle through strikes, kidnappings, assassinations, armed propaganda, acts of sabotage of all kinds in government, tourist and other installations. This tragic task was assigned to terrorist groups called "popular organizations," like the United Popular Action Front (FAPU), People's Revolutionary Bloc (BPR), 28 February People's Leagues (LP-28), Popular Liberation Movement (MLP), 21 June National Association of Salvadoran Teachers (ANDES 21 de Junio), Revolutionary Action of Secondary School Students (ARDES), Movement of Revolutionary High School Students (MERS), AM [no expansion given], AEME [no expansion given], Nationalist Democratic Union (UDN), National Revoltionary Movement (MNR), General Association of Salvadoran University Students (AGEUS), AEU [no expansion given], Salvador Allende University Front of Salvadoran Students (FUERSA), 30 July Revolutionary University Front (FUR-30), Salvadoran Workers National Union Federation (FENASTRAS), United Confederation of Salvadoran Workers (CUTS), Revolutionary Peasant Movement (MRC), Union of Slum Area Dwellers (UPT), Farm workers Union (UTC), Salvadoran Christian Peasant Organization (FECCAS), the 19 July Revolutionary University Students (UR-19) and others who, pretending to be a great majority, claimed to be leading the people's struggle for vindication, but were actually directed by agents of the Soviet KGB and Cuba's Central Intelligence Bureau (DGI). They are psychopaths who, despite the fact that they are a minority, have sought to terrorize the peaceful and heroic Salvadoran people who, in their pamphlets, they have discredited in the eyes of the international community. This is why they have turned to their Soviet-Fidelist-Sandinist masters to obtain lethal weapons to carry out their strategy of prolonged "people's" war since 1968.

Salvadoran people: Those responsible for terrorism in El Salvador and our country's loss of prestige in the international community are the following traitors:

Shafik Jorge Handal; Salvador Cayetano Carpio, alias Marcial; Melida Anaya Montes, alias Ana Maria; Joaquin Villalobos Huezo; Jorge Melendez; Leoncio Pichinte; Eduardo Sancho Castaneda, alias Ferman Cienfuegos; Jose Alberto Ramos, alias Alejandro Lara; Mario Orlando Aguinada Carranza; Miguel Martinez; Jesus Zarabia; Valentin Saul Villalta; Doroteo Gomez Arias; Jose Alberto Henriquez Villacorta (a Guatemalan); Sonia Medina Arriola; Santos Lino Ramirez Menjivar; Rodolfo Mariano Jimenez Vega; Blandino Nerio; Francisco Emilio Mena Sandoval; Berta Ramirez Galan; Jose Napoleon Rodriguez Ruiz; Guillermo Manuel Ungo Revelo; Marianela Garcia Diaz; Roberto Roca; Hector Bernabe Recinos; Norma Guevara; Marisol Galindo; Oscar Edmundo Bonilla; Fabio Castillo Figueroa; Jose Mario Lopez Alvarenga; Farid Abdala Handal; Jose Antonio Lopez Canales (Tirso); Jose Eduardo Calles; Juan Jose Martell; Manuel Quintanilla; Carlos Gomez; Marco A. Portillo; Roman Mayorga Quiroz; Francisco Diaz; Mauricio Silva A.; Rafael Alfonso Menjivar Larin; Ruben Ignacio Zamora Rivas; Ernesto Ramirez Guatemala; Rafael Idos Vejar; Cesar Marti; Hector Oqueli Colindres; Salvador Arias Penate; Jose Rutilio Sanchez Gonzalez; Miguel Ventura; Higinio Alas; Inocencio Alas; Fabian Amaya Torres; Luis Buitrago; Victor Manuel Valle Monterosa; Hector Silva Arguello; Francisco Paniagua; Hector Dada Hirezi; Alberto Arene; Eduardo Colindres; Ricardo Salvador Samayoa Leiva; Julio Enrique Flores; Gabriel Gallegos Valdes; Benito de Jesus Tovar Serrano; Carlos Argueta; Luis Diaz; Jesus Delgado; Placido Erdozain Beroiz (a Spaniard); Oscar Abarca; Transito Afredo Monge; Fernando Rivas; Camilo Rivera; Fabio Castillo; Jorge Ruiz; Valentin Martinez; Mario Vasquez; Roberto Cuellar; Boris Martinez; Luis Alsonso Posada; Fernando Augusto Mendez; Roberto Lara Velado; Ivan Orlando Escobar; Armando Paz; Jacobo Salazar; Ernesto Flores; Alfredo Castro Quezada; Facundo Guardado Guardado; Reinaldo Cruz Menjivar; Carlos Guillermo Argueta; Jose Perez Canenguez; Carlos Gomez; Marcelo Cruz Cruz; Ricardo Bruno Navarrete; Alejandro Fiallos; Adino Vladimir Cruz; Ignacio Ellacuria Beascaechea (a Spaniard); Luis de Sebastian, (a Spaniard); Miguel Angel Saenz Varela; Jose Omar Gonzalez; Julio Cesar Castro Velloso; Raul Edmundo Monzon Britton; Meliton Barba; Mario Flores Macall; Carlos Gallardo Aceituno; Luis Felipe Cativo Burgos; Rodrigo Antonio Velasquez Gamero; Mario Salazar Valiente; Augusto Aristides Larin; Victor Manuel Guirola; Mariano Gonzalez Medrano; Carlos Marin, alias Carlos Cuchilla; Jose Roberto Cea; Tomas Guerra Rivas; Jose Domingo Mira Oliva; Jorge Armando Albanez Castro; Jose Inocente Guerrero; Miguel Celma Villalobos; Jorge Alberto Lopez Flores; Marcelo Orestes Pozada; Oscar Gilberto Martinez Carranza; Manuel Atilio Hasbun; Raul Padilla Vela; Roberto Castellanos Calvo; Jose Manlio Argueta; Eduardo Campos Reales; Gustavo Pinada Marcheli; Rafael Menjivar Choto; Jose Napoleon Gonzalez; Miguel Angel Flores Macall; Antonio Velado Samayoa; Rosa Tula Alvarenga (Amasia de Cayetano); Roberto Armijo Navarrete; Clara Luz Lechuga de Padilla Vela; Pedro Antonio Mancia Cerritos; Antonio Augusto Magana Sansivirini; Juan Antonio Diaz Zelaya; Ovidio Villafuerte Alvarado; Leonel Gomez Vives; Rene Quezada (female).

The terrorists of the FDR and the FMLN, carrying out their strategy of prolonged "people's" war imposed by Moscow, have destroyed bridges; centers of agricultural work; industrial, commercial and banking centers and electrical, drinking water and telephone service installations. In addition, they have poisoned the minds of our youth and children with the aid of Sandinist-Cuban mercenaries and mercenaries of other nationalities who, through their criminal actions, have brought misery, unemployment and anxiety to the Salvadoran citizenry in general.

For this reason, the armed forces, fulfilling their constitutional mission of defending the Salvadoran people, will relentlessly pursue all the traitors of the fatherland so that they can account for the great damage caused to our fatherland.

EX-DEPUTY ACCUSES JUNTA OF 'STATE TERRORISM'

LD311147 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 24 Mar 81 p 15

[Unattributed report: "El Salvador Put to Fire and Sword: What Can the World Do?"]

[Excerpt] Milan--The repression carried out in El Salvador by the civilian and military junta with the cooperation of the U.S. advisers has undergone a frightening, principally qualitative, increase in recent weeks. "Operation Herod," which began on 17 March in the southern part of the country, has already claimed the lives of at least 27 children aged between 2 days and 12 years. The children are exterminated, especially in the rural areas and the "cantons," small defenseless communities, by machete blows in the back or are butchered or strangled together with their mothers. The operations are carried out by contingents of the National Guard and the army, often commanded by "advisers" sent to El Salvador by Reagan.

Evidence of these bloodcurdling crimes and of the atrocities committed by the government junta was given in Milan yesterday by Marianella Garcia Villa, chairman of the Salvadoran Human Rights Commission, former Christian Democratic deputy and former chief of the Salvadoran Christian Democratic Party's organization department.

"In El Salvador," Marianella Garcia said, "the government resorts to indiscriminate terrorism, which is particularly vicious against women and children, because repression is the only tool that it has left to remain in power. But a government which bases its power on massacres has no legitimacy. And the Salvadoran people's right to legitimate defense against state terrorism is entirely justified. It is totally absurd," Marianella Garcia added, "to say that international communism wants to take control of El Salvador. Our people only want a government that will guarantee human rights and self-determination and oppose U.S. interference."

The Salvadoran Human Rights Commission is able to document atrocities committed against tens of thousands of citizens--in particular, the use of chemical substances, especially on women, causing a slow death after most painful death throes.

HAVANA: U.S. CONFIRMS USE OF ARMED HELICOPTERS

PA290456 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 29 Mar 81

[Text] The U.S. Embassy in El Salvador has confirmed that helicopters armed with rocket launchers, sent by the Ronald Reagan administration to the military-Christian Democratic junta, have begun operating in El Salvador.

Meanwhile, the Salvadoran defense minister, Col Jose Guillermo Garcia, admitted that the guerrilla forces are holding their positions in the Morazan, Chalatenango, Cuscatlan and Cabanas Departments where all army operations have been repelled.

GUERRILLAS CUT OFF ACCESS TO TOWN OF CINQUERA

PA010020 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 30 Mar 81 p 1

[Text] The town of Cinquera, in Cabanas Department, 16 km from Ilobasco, is besieged by the extremists operating in that area. Only Green Cross ambulances are allowed access to the town, to bring in medicines and food for hundreds of peasants from many cantons and hamlets who have taken refuge there.

It was reported that the highway from Tejutepeque to Cinquera is blocked by ditches up to 2 meters wide and by barricades made of rocks and tree trunks.

Some refugees in Ilobasco said that along the road are metal cans and other packages tied with wires that extend into the surrounding bushes and hills. The authorities say these are bombs that can be activated electronically.

There are reportedly troops in Cinquera, but they are unable to leave the town because it is surrounded by subversives. The entire area is desolate. The peasants have reportedly abandoned houses, property, crops, animals and so forth to flee from the guerrilla terrorism.

UPD PROPOSES PLAN TO INITIATE DIALOGUE, DEMOCRACY

PA010015 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 28 Mar 81 p 29

[Manifesto released by the Democratic Popular Unity--passages in all capitals as published]

[Text] The Democratic Popular Unity (UPD) Urges a Finding of the Path Leading to the Country's Pacification and Full Democratization

Upon announcing to the Salvadoran people its declaration of principles and objectives on 9 September 1980, the UPD very specifically demanded among other things THE DRAFTING AND PROMULGATION OF A NEW STATUTE IN ITS PREPARATION, AS WELL AS IN THE INTEGRATION OF THE ELECTORAL COUNCIL IN ORDER TO CALL AS SOON AS POSSIBLE A PUBLIC ELECTION THAT WOULD LEAD TO THE ELECTION OF A CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY AND TO THE RETURN TO A DE JURE STATE. [sentence as published] It is worth noting, however, that even though this is the general clamor of a vast sector of the people, a Central Electoral Council has been integrated in the manner that is already familiar to the public, which lacks true representativity and trust.

The UPD believes that if the electoral law was abolished through a decree issued by the honorable government junta, all political parties have ipso facto been outlawed and no one can act in their name until a new law regulating this existence and functioning is passed. This is why we believe that the utmost efforts must be made to create the objective and subjective conditions necessary to recover the people's confidence in the electoral path as the best mechanism to achieve democratization.

Concerning the country's pacification, the UPD once more reiterates the belief that it requires A POLITICAL AND NOT MILITARY SOLUTION OF THE EXISTING CRISIS AND REGRETS THAT THE PROPOSAL HAS BEEN CAPRICIOUSLY INTERPRETED AND CAUSED NEGATIVE COMMENTS, WHILE IT SHOULD BE CALLED THAT SIMILAR OR MUCH BIGGER CONFLICTS THAN THE ONE FACED BY OUR COUNTRY HAVE BEEN SOLVED THROUGH A DIALOGUE AND THAT THIS OBVIOUSLY REQUIRES A TOTAL WILLINGNESS OF THE PARTIES INVOLVED TO PUT THE PEOPLE'S INTERESTS ABOVE THE POSITION OF PARTIES AND GROUPS AND ALSO TO SET THE RULES OF THE GAME IN ADVANCE.

For this reason the UPD considers that in order to take firm steps in this direction the following conditions among others should exist:

1. A definite willingness of the conflicting parties to hold a dialogue.
2. A commission be appointed to promote a dialogue in the manner suggested by the UPD.
3. The hostilities in the battlefronts cease.
4. The security forces be restructured.
5. An exhaustive investigation process of all cases of missing persons and political assassination be begun.
6. A strong action against all paramilitary groups responsible for the death of many defenseless citizens be undertaken.
7. Press censorship, martial law and end [as published] radio networks be lifted.
8. Political prisoners not guilty of any crime be freed.
9. Full guarantees for the return of exiles and persons who have left the country for political reasons be established.
10. The national university be opened.

If these conditions are fulfilled, the Episcopal Conference of El Salvador (CEDES) should convoke the members of the dialogue commission mentioned in point No 2.

If these conditions are not met, the possibilities of a participatory democracy in which Salvadorans can live as brothers is cleary not in sight.

[Signed] The UPD

STATION SUPPORTS DUARTE CONCEPT FOR ELECTIONS

PA312023 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1906 GMT 30 Mar 81

[Station commentary: "Elections Within Democratic Rules"]

[Text] All parties can participate in the next elections regardless of their platform or basic ideological leanings as long as they respect the norms of democracy and the law and do not advance dissociating ideas of an international nature. This statement was made by junta President Jose Napoleon Duarte when he was asked if the Communist Party could participate in the upcoming electoral process.

His reply was brief and firm: All ideological tendencies may participate as long as they respect democratic rules and their doctrines are not anarchic. The Electoral Council has made similar statements promising to act within the new electoral law and the constitution. The members of the council have said that they will try to carry out their mission without interference or pressure from anyone so that the people's will can be respected and they can freely choose their future rulers.

The government junta has reiterated that with the support of the armed forces it will meet the goal of guaranteeing the free exercise of the popular vote.

Duarte recently said that the citizens' frustrations, caused by a difficult civic experience of recurring fraudulent elections through dirty games which prevented the Salvadorans from choosing their rulers, must end.

Now, after almost 50 years of a system described as officialism, the government is offering a unique opportunity to lay the groundwork for a true democracy. Therefore, all parties already registered and those that will register soon must abide by principles of the democratic system existing in our country in order to show that our people reject anarchic ideas and that they are capable of choosing the rulers of this nation in free elections.

LATEST FUEL PRICE INCREASE RAISES CONTROVERSY

Distributors Oppose Hike

PA311925 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 30 Mar 81 p 35

[Advertisement by the Salvadoran Association of Petroleum Products Distributors]

[Text] In view of the recent fuel price hike decreed, the Salvadoran Association of Petroleum Products Distributors announces:

1. That it does not agree with this hike because it affects the Salvadoran people's economy, both directly and indirectly.

2. As a result of this hike, the inflation spiral will be intensified disproportionately, thus creating incalculable damage to the Salvadoran family.

3. As regards the country's petroleum products distributors, this big fuel price increase assumes the characteristics of a catastrophe, for it will lead to the imminent bankrupcy and elimination of companies, thus augmenting the already serious unemployment rate.

4. The Economy Ministry has repeatedly been shown the low profit margin of the associates' small enterprises, their weak economies deteriorating increasingly.

In view of this situation concerning the serious dangers to its associates, this association declares itself in a state of emergency and permanent session in an effort to resolve the serious problem currently being confronted.

As has already been explained, this problem will bery soon lead to economic bankruptcy and the closing of gasoline stations.

[Signed] Directive Board, under the mandate of the General Assembly
San Salvador, 27 March 1981

Editorial Justifies Action

PA311948 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1251 GMT 30 Mar 81

[Station editorial: "The Increase in Gasoline Prices"]

[Excerpts] The Economy Ministry has announced an increase in gasoline prices and the reasons for it.

There is no doubt that the oil we import is subject to variations of prices imposed by OPEC. Therefore, in accordance with these variations, the nations that need oil to increase their industries, trade and other activities that generate progress must pay the price that OPEC sets for its exports.

El Salvador is not outside these contingencies and must adopt the necessary measures to prevent oil from disappearing at any time. In other words, El Salvador must pay the price that OPEC imposes for its petroleum, but it is important to note that of all the petroleum byproducts, only the gasoline price has gone up. This means that the diesel fuel used by buses and the natural gas used in thousands of Salvadoran homes for cooking have not changed. Therefore, in the case of mass transportation, there is no reason to increase bus fares. It must also be noted that with this new price increase, gasoline in El Salvador has reached an average price that exists in the rest of Central American countries where fuel price increases have been frequent.

Moreover, the increase in gasoline prices in our country will serve to create a reserve fund that will permit us to always be able buy fuel in a moment of need. Therefore, it is also a preventive measure to avoid compulsory rationing in the future or to avoid a situation in which, because of the lack of money, we would not be able to obtain the required petroleum to operate our factories or to purchase the byproducts that we do not produce but that must be used immediately.

It must be understood that El Salvador is currently having a great effort to maintain a balanced economy and that there are factors forcing the government to adopt measures it would rather not implement. However, it has to implement them to promote the country's stability. Some sectors might want to take advantage of this situation to draw political benefits from it and create more problems for the revolutionary government, but the people must know that the authorities will always act in the foreknowledge that certain groups can use an unavoidable step as a pretext to launch propaganda actions to the detriment of the social peace that we need so much to pull out of the crisis being experienced by our fatherland.

GUATEMALA

GOVERNMENT DEPLORES, CONDEMNS ATTACK ON REAGAN

PA311831 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 31 Mar 81

[Text] Carlos Toledo Vielman, secretary of public relations of the Presidency, said a few minutes ago that the Guatemalan Government deplores and condemns the attack on the U.S. President.

We have been astonished to realize, he added, that international terrorism does not even excuse the highest ranking world leaders nor does it respect the existence of the world's most democratic political systems.

The attack on President Reagan unfortunately confirms that political violence is not affecting Guatemala exclusively but, as can be seen, is present in those countries that are more politically and socially developed and that it blinds the minds of men.

Toledo Vielman added that President Gen Romeo Lucas Garcia was distressed by the news of this attack and expressed his hope that the U.S. President will recover promptly.

It was indicated that this serious attack must be a source of reflection so all democratic peoples and countries realize that although the common enemy sometimes goes into hiding, it is still capable of causing the most tragic and disastrous situations.

RECOVERY GROUP SAYS BELIZE NOT YET LOST

PA311924 Guatemala City EL IMPARCIAL in Spanish 23 Mar 81 p 1

[Text] The Union for Guatemalan Recovery of Belize (URGE) says the territory has not yet been lost. Regarding the bases of understanding signed in London, the group has affirmed that "the document lacks real value and cannot force our country legally to surrender the territory in exchange for pratically nothing."

Raul Enriquez G., president; Juan Arturo Galvez C., vice president; and Samuel Gonzalez R., secretary of the above-mentioned civic organization, have stressed that "the border between Guatemala and Belize was never defined because Great Britain never fulfilled clause 7 of the 1859 convention even through 2 years later Pedro de Aycinena still had Manuel Cano Madrazo at his service to carry out this work. The latter did his duty with satisfaction, like an executioner."

According to URGE, "Further evidence: Before Guatemala can be forced to acknowledge Belize's independence, a treaty or treaties on the remaining 15 points of the 16 that make up the bases of understanding must be concluded; Great Britain on the other hand can acknowledge Belize's independence without waiting for our country to do the same. Do you see?"

URGE's message adds that before taking another step in connection with what was signed in London, our country's authorities must reflect, as advised by that organization, and the above-mentioned "bases of understanding" must be rejected.

ANTICOMMUNISTS DEMONSTRATE IN SUPPORT OF REGIME

PA311320 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 30 Mar 81

[Text] Some 6,000 people have staged a demonstration in Palestina de los Altos, Quetzaltenango Department, to express support for the Gen Romeo Lucas Garcia government's struggle against communism. Meetings were held during the demonstration, which lasted 4 hours. The communist system was described in detail and termed inadvisable for Guatemala.

HONDURAS

COHEP PRESIDENT SCORES ANTI-INFLATION PLAN

PA311949 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1145 GMT 31 Mar 81

[Text] The anti-inflationary plan is not even a palliative. This information has appeared in the newspaper LA PRENSA of San Pedro Sula. This statement was made by Fernando Lardizabal, chairman of the Honduran Council of Private Enterprise [COHEP], noting that COHEP is completely dissatisfied with the plan implemented by the government, which is not even a palliative.

The content of the economic measures was announced to the Honduran people yesterday. The secretaries of state who are in the country were summoned to a meeting at the office of the chief of the armed forces at the general headquarters in Comayaguela at 1400 yesterday. These measures, which are not even a palliative according to Lardizabal, will go into effect at a date which has not yet been specified.

According to an expert who participated in the drafting of the economic plan, the measures should have been implemented in December but the delay and lack of decision of the executive branch have left them still pending.

Observers of the country's socioeconomic developments have said that a brief examination of the measures in this plan could serve to describe them as healthy, but they will become obsolete if not implemented soon.

According to yesterday's reports, the president of the republic and members of his cabinet will go over some of the details that private enterprise has pointed out in the preparation of the anti-inflationary plan.

NICARAGUA

BARRICADA CONDEMNS U.S. SILENCE ON TRAINING CAMPS

PA311947 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 25 Mar 81 p 3

[Editorial: "The United States--Mask of Silence"--capitalized words denote boldface as published]

[Text] The U.S. Government's silence in the face of the Nicaraguan Government's recent overwhelming charges--of which evidence has been provided--is unusual for a country that claims to have a responsible government.

U.S. territory is being used with the local authorities' connivance to prepare invasions of Nicaragua. The mercenaries--"shadows" of Robelo and the et ceteras--go around wearing camouflage uniforms and carrying automatic weapons. The U.S. media spreads their propaganda; through Commander Bayardo Arce Castano, the Nicaraguan revolutionary leaders have described exactly the entire interventionist plan against Nicaragua, have given the exact location of the Somozist camps in Florida and have shown the letter Richard Allen sent to one of the counterrevolutionary leaders promising him aid. The revolutionary government has sent a note of protest and has denounced these developments to the nonaligned countries...and the response has been SILENCE.

It is hard to escape the temptation to make comparisons. In El Salvador, going beyond the perhaps-not-very-prolific imagination of the children of Maximiliano Hernandez Martinez, the United States unofficially took it upon itself to make up a cheap little espionage novel in an effort to internationalize a heroic people's liberation war. However, now that there is overwhelming evidence that it is a matter of its own territory and violation of its own laws, the U.S. Government buries its head even though it has not stopped kicking around the so-called "communist and terrorist" threat in Central America. But regarding the Somozist camps...nothing! SILENCE.

At least out of diplomatic decency and in view of the existing irrefutable evidence, the U.S. Government must give explanations to international opinion and to the U.S. citizens, who learned about these adventures through their own papers. The news elicited such surprise that Senator Zorinsky himself described the U.S. Government's position on Nicaragua as absurd.

It is normal and logical for the local politicians to remain silent in the face of threats against Nicaragua because they are merely pawns in terrible and dangerous interventionist chess games.

But in the case of the United States, it is a government hurting another government, the country that boasts of its democracy and describes its military capacity as the most powerful in the world, threatening a free people who reject its impositions. They must give explanations and assume the responsibility for their policies.

The evidence is clear. Like this silence.... of complicity.

GOVERNMENT OPPOSED TO IMF CREDIT CONDITIONS

PA311258 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 31 Mar 81

[Text] Nicaragua is opposed to the impositions of the IMF. The Sandinist government today reaffirmed its decision not to discuss impositions by the IMF to obtain in order credits from it.

Moises Hassan, coordinator of the Government Council, reaffirmed this opinion of the Nicaraguan Government in answer to remarks by a high-ranking leader of the Nicaraguan private sector on ways to obtain credits for Nicaragua. William Baez Sacasa, executive secretary of the Nicaraguan Development Institute, said Nicaragua could solve its economic problems by asking for compensatory credits from the IMF.

Hassan said the IMF imposes conditions which have too many political and economic implications for the development of the countries. He cited the cases of Jamaica and Costa Rica. The former Nicaraguan Reconstruction Government junta member warned that Nicaragua is completely rejecting the IMF as a source for financial resources unless it waives the onerous conditions for its credits.

CUBAN OFFICIAL DETAILS ECONOMIC COOPERATION

PA311829 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 31 Mar 81

[Text] Rene Puig, vice minister of the Cuban State Committee for Economic Cooperation, [name and title as heard], has said that technical and economic cooperation between Cuba and Nicaragua will amount to $70 million this year. He added that this year's priority in economic and technical aid is directed toward agriculture and industry without disregarding the areas of education, health, construction and communications.

Rene Puig led a Cuban delegation that visited Rafael Cordova Rivas, member of the National Reconstruction Government junta, to give him details of the cooperation between the two countries. The Cuban vice minister said the cooperation between Cuba and Nicaragua amounted to approximately $62 million in 1980. This cooperation centered its actions mainly in the fields of education, health, agriculture and fishing.

The Cuban official said an agreement will be signed in Managua on 19 April, the date the Cuban people's victory over imperialism at Playa Giron is celebrated.

Within this year's priority areas of agriculture and industry, Cuba will provide advice in poultry and cattle raising, the production of rice, coffee and tobacco and the cheese industry. Companero Puig added that Cuba will send cages, vaccines, seeds and 400,000 chicks. He also said that 100 Nicaraguan sugar industry technicians will be trained and the construction of a sugar mill that will daily grind 7,000 tons of cane will be begun.

Regarding industry, Companero Rene Puig said his country will provide advice for the production of canned food, such as fruits and vegetables, and in the production of matches and appliances.

MINISTER WHEELOCK, COTTONGROWERS DISCUSS HARVEST

PA281657 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Mar 81

[Text] In revolutionary agreements between cottongrowers and the state, a climate of respect must prevail among Nicaraguans participating in production. They plan to plant 30,000 manzanas more next year with the support of a mechanized cotton industry. A meeting, presided over by Commander Jaime Wheelock, minister of agricultural development and agrarian reform [MININRA], was very lively. Private producers outlined the need for greater stability to produce the enthusiasm and optimism necessary for the production tasks. A member of the Leon Cottongrowers Association said at the meeting that they considered that there should be no politics in the labor area because this harmed work discipline.

Commander of the Revolution Jaime Wheelock admitted that press reports in general were exaggerated, but it was also necessary to admit that a process is in progress in Nicaragua; it is a process of change, a definite social and political process.

Some private producers reiterated that they do not want to be confused with the treacherous bourgeoisie because they are bourgeois who will never leave Nicaragua. In this regard, they have received a certain amount of bad publicity from the media.

Commander Wheelock said that in a way, they are right and that we must all work equally to solve this problem.

Here are details of the meeting of cottongrowers at the MININRA:

The average production per manzana is approximately 35 quintals, reported MININRA technicians. This quantity is acceptable and is much higher than in the past. The weekend laborers will apparently have to reach a just arrangement with the cotton plantation owners. Private producers have asked the government to review its financial assistance policy for cotton. Profit has been reduced and they asked for a solution to enable them to pay the unpaid balance of previous years and present assistance. Commander Wheelock said that he will take the request to the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] leadership. The problem of spare parts for cotton industry machinery will have to be solved next year by (AGROMEC) [expansion not given] through the traditional spare parts importers. Foreign exchange will get priority handling at the Central Bank. Cottongrowers from both the private and public sector will go to California to learn about the mechanized cotton industry in the San Joaquin Valley, California. Commander Wheelock invited 12 producers to go on the trip.

For private cotton producers, the production about to end was good, but the harvest was bad. [as heard] Diverse problems complicated the problem of a shortage of manpower or work force and a lack of coordination.

Why do private cottongrowers think this? Commander of the Revolution Jaime Wheelock Roman replied:

[Begin recording] Initially, we did not estimate that we would come up against such difficulties regarding the labor force. Also, there was no certainty yet that the harvest could be collected with machines and certain techniques were used which at the end did not permit the picking of cotton. In addition, we admit that there was a certain amount of delay in bringing in the machinery, but we were waiting for workers to go in and we could not put in the machines without affecting the workers. But in any event, this was not a determining factor. The determining factor was the problem of inadequate technical knowledge and also the somewhat poor varieties of cotton for mechanized cotton picking.

In this country, we can mechanically pick 40,000 manzanas. That is, in this harvest, if we begin to pick soon enough, using all the techniques used for mechanized picking, we are not going to have any problems because we have the workers for picking between 100,000 and 120,000 manzanas. This year, we expect to plant--the private sector, the small and the large growers and the state--an amount that could reach 150,000 manzanas. [end recording]

The future of the cotton market industry is viewed positively, but it is admitted that it is no longer as profitable as sugarcane. Other issues emerging from yesterday's meeting at the MININRA are:

Producers of the private sector ask for long-range loans to build homes, install electricity and improve the situation of the workers. They told this to Minister Jaime Wheelock. There was concern over the small producers. Last year, it was almost impossible for the small producers who only planted 10 or 15 manzanas to spray. This matter will have to be attended to next year. The MININRA was criticized because in 30 plantations that have sprinkling systems for 9,000 manzanas, the use of pumps was prohibited, thus taking water away from many families who live on these plantations. The same measure was doubly criticized yesterday because it was not established that sprinkler systems were to be used to harvest the basic grains which the government had to import, thus wasting foreign exchange. There was no overlap between one harvest and the next, the basic grains in these sprinkler sectors and the cotton crops.

Cotton Disaster Denied

PA281701 Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 28 Mar 81

[Text] Jaime Wheelock, commander of the revolution and minister of agricultural development and agrarian reform, has denied LA PRENSA's scandalous report yesterday to the effect that 55 million cordobas had been lost from the harvests due to the rains.

After meeting with the representatives of the cotton producers associations, Commander Wheelock announced that although the cotton bolls have been affected by the rains, there has been no total loss. According to Wheelock, this means that the bolls' quality has deteriorated, not that there has been a total loss.

Nicaragua is not in the midst of a national disaster like some communications media have hastily and irresponsibly charged, Commander Wheelock said in conclusion.

OFFICIALS LAUD CHRISTIANS' ROLE IN REVOLUTION

Commander Borge's Comments

PA280327 Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 26 Mar 81

[Excerpts] The sixth meeting of the Latin American Committee of the University Federation of Christian Students' Movements [FUMEC] adjourned in this capital a few days ago with the participation of 15 countries.

This was a preparatory meeting for the great continental assembly which FUMEC will hold in August in a Central American country as a testimony of its solidarity with and support for the cause of peoples of the area who are fighting for their independence and the consolidation of the conquered freedom such as our own.

Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge Martinez and FUMEC President Juan Antonio Franco attended the closing event of this meeting of FUMEC Christian representatives.

Commander Borge said in his speech that the contribution that the Christians can make for the development of the revolution will always be valued and welcome because the members of the Sandinist National Liberation Front have been taught to love others, to give generously and to be devoid of the selfishness and vanity which characterizes the exploiters. He harshly criticized the essence of capitalism, noting that it dehumanizes man to the extent of making him an instrument of consumption, an object of propaganda and what is even worse, the enemy of his own brothers.

He stressed the various churches' agreement with the revolution but noted the gap which separates them from the worshipers of the golden calf--those who were cast out of the temple and those who opposed and still oppose the literacy crusade, the volunteer work, the student-teacher program and the reconstruction process which they, irresponsibly and hastily, describe as totalitarian.

Regarding this, Commander Borge denounced the counterrevolutionary activities of clergymen who have converted the churches into centers of conspiracy against what is good. These churches have suddenly become full of pharisees, transformed worshipers of Jesus Christ, who were never Christians.

Referring to the propaganda which certain religious groups are orchestrating in an effort to divide Sandinism and Christianity, Borge said that the revolution adopted the slogan "Sandino yesterday, Sandino today and Sandino forever" not to antagonize the church and much less Christ. To us, he added, Christ is an extraordinary example of love. He noted that the suspension of the 1 January procession was aimed at estranging the Sandinists from their people.

The revolution has called not only Christians to participate and discuss the country's problems but also evangelists because they have equal rights and besides they won that right, he noted.

Meanwhile, FUMEC President Franco stressed the need for Christians to truly commit themselves to the struggles of the peoples for their liberation and against the constant imperialist threat. He considers the Sandinist people's revolution a massive historial gesture of love aimed at the creation of a new social order without selfish interests and capitalist commercializtion. This is a revolution, he said, that is an example for Latin America and all the nations of the world which has demonstrated the compatibility between the revolutionary commitment and the commitment to faith.

Participation in State Council

PA291748 Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 29 Mar 81

[Excerpt] The participation of the Evangelists and Protestants in the State Council will be a testimony of faith and integration of these sectors into the revolutionary process, the Reverend Miguel Torres has said. Baptist pastor Torres said the transformation of Christians is foreseen, as well as a change of mentality in the way of understanding politics. There is a new understanding about expressing Christian testimony in that legislative body, he added.

[Begin Torres recording] There is a passage in the Bible that says that wisdom is based on having the largest number of advisers. We think that if there is to be wisdom in the leadership of this revolution, we must fulfill our futy of being advisers of the men who directly lead this revolutionary process. We note that there is a growing change in mentality. Jose Maria Ruiz is the person who is most likely to be the representative of the Evangelical Church, of many Evangelical churches in the State Council. There may be some people who are, perhaps, more spiritual, more fundamentalist or pious and who believe that we should be separated like an ivory tower and that we shouldn't be involved in these kinds of things in society. A large number--and I'm talking about hundreds of pastors of Moravian churches, of the Assembly of God churches, of the Nazarene churches and the Baptist churches--however, are very happy about this. [end recording]

STATE COUNCIL URGES REMOVAL OF BOURGEOIS GROUPS

PA291942 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 20 Mar 81 pp 1, 4

[Text] The State Council has left up to the National Reconstruction Government junta the decision to remove from the legislative body the bourgeois organizations that withdrew in November and it has rejected making a call to these organizations to return to their seats in the council of the people.

The State Council members who participated in the debate recalled the activity to hamper the work of the State Council that was carried out by the representatives of the organizations of the big businessmen, their political groups and the classless unions when they were in the State Council.

They also stressed the need to incorporate into the State Council the patriotic businessmen, the small and medium-sized producers and other organizations such as the Communist Party and those that belong to the Nicaraguan Labor Coordination Organization [CSN].

Besides analyzing the withdrawal of the reactionary groups, the National Reconstruction Government junta will also study the possibility of reforming the statutes of the State Council to include other organizations, the council members said during a lengthy debate. The following is a summary of the highlights of the debate:

Manuel Martinez of the Sandinist Defense Committees (CDS) indicated that those who withdrew from the State Council never tried to promote the bills to benefit the people. "Instead, they boycotted the revolutionary laws and they now carry out destabilizing maneuvers in alliance with imperialism to smother the revolution."

Federico Lopez recalled that the political provocation they carried out in November was the culmination of an entire sabotage plan begun before then by the traitorous bourgeoisie.

He said that the patriotic industrialists, cattlemen, coffeegrowers and cottongrowers should have a place in the State Council. "There are differences between the clique of the Higher Council of Private Enterprise (COSEP) and the cottongrowers who, along with the Sandinist People's Army (EPS) and our working people, are involved in the final offensive to pick cotton while Robelo runs away in the face of the people's reply."

"It is not enough that we remove the representatives who have withdrawn themselves with their counterrevolutionary activities. We should also incorporate the patriotic sectors that don't have any formal participation in the organs of power," he added.

Lopez defended some sensible members of the businessmen's organizations and rightist parties led by groups linked to the international reaction who he said should be rescued. In this sense, he defined national unity as the unity of the people, of patriots and democrats and not those who call themselves Nicaraguans to do the work of the foreign enemy.

For his part, Guerrilla Commander Omar Cabezas defined the State Council as an instrument to deepen the revolution. He noted that those who withdrew thought that the council was a bourgeois parliament.

"They thought that national unity was a means to obtain benefits and to divide up the goods of the people. They had a bourgeois concept of unity. They were unable to understand that we speak of national unity to construct the unity of the people, national unity to defend the revolution," Cabezas added.

Allan Zambrana, Labor Action and Unity Federation (CAUS) representative, said that the withdrawal of the reactionary organizations in November was part of the political plans of the bourgeois parties in alliance with the warmongering plans of imperialism. He demanded the definite withdrawal of those sectors from the State Council.

"They withdrew, questioning the entire state. They practically demanded political power and they continue to maintain that position. That is why we say no to the bourgeoisie. Other organizations such as the Communist Party and those belonging to the CSN must be incorporated," he added.

Regarding the Constitutionalist Liberal Movement's request to join the State Council, he said that it would be like reviving a political corpse that is trying to revive the country's oligarchy out of its death throes. Zambrana also critized the Social Democratic Party, describing it as an enemy of the people and an unconditional ally of imperialism.

For her part, Guerrilla Commander Dora Maria Tellez rejected making a call to the traitorous organizations. "No to that call. We don't need that clique. We will make the call to other organizations. We will not call them. It isn't worth it."

She said that the National Reconstruction Government junta should review the situation of those organizations that withdrew from the State Council and that the incorporation of others which support the revolutionary process should be discussed.

CTN ACCUSED OF DECEIVING, EXPLOITING WORKERS

PA282244 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Mar 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpt] The Nicaraguan Workers Federation [CNT] cannot continue to deceive the workers. Before leaving the State Council, the members of the CTN met with the bourgeois parties. The improperly named CTN is financed by U.S. imperialism and, naturally, the traitors of our country, before leaving the State Council, met with the rightist parties where their representative, Poncho Robelo Callejas, was. The workers can no longer be deceived by leaders closely linked to the bourgeoisie and the great capital. A labor organization can never defend the interests of those whom they exploit.

MDN TO HOLD PLANNING MEETING FOR FUTURE ACTIVITIES

PA310456 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1700 GMT 30 Mar 81

[Text] The National Council of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement, MDN, is going to hold a meeting this afternoon to plan the party's activities for the next 3 months. The MDN is also going to hold indoor meetings to brief party members on these activities. Although none of these meetings is going to be held in Nandaime, this town has not been discarded as a center or political activities.

COLUMNIST QUESTIONS REGIME'S CLAIM OF 'GENEROSITY'

PA312051 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 26 Mar 81 p 2

[Article by Felix Pedro Espinoza: "Generosity or Justice?"]

[Text] Ever since the victory of the armed people over the Somoza dictatorship, we have frequently heard Sandinist leaders and government officials repeat like a refrain that the "revolution is generous."

When they say revolution they clearly refer to the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN), letting it be understood that the FSLN armed party or the nine commanders are or embody the Nicaraguan revolution.

Regarding their "generosity," they want the people to believe that the FSLN party is responsible for that alleged generosity. This means that the party is above the government and above the law. This was fully shown with the ruling of the judge in charge of the case of Jose Esteban Gonzalez. The ruling stated that Gonzalez was acquitted not because he was innocent but because of the "generosity" of the revolution. In fact, this annuls the laws that supposedly govern the country. Furthermore, each time that people who have been arbitrarily arrested are released because nothing has been proven about the alleged crimes for which they were imprisoned, the authorities resort to the same story of the "generosity" of the revolution. The limit has been the statement that the interior minister made to LA PRENSA in an interview granted to Pedro J. Chamorro. When the minister referred to the "permit" that his ministry granted to the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement to hold the political rally in Nandaime, he said that the permit had been granted because the revolution is "generous."

We have also heard other Sandinist leaders say that this revolution is so "generous" that it has permitted the bourgeoisie and private enterprise to work and live in the country.

From all of this we reach the following conclusion: The laws of this country are merely scraps of paper, because if the releasing of a citizen who was arrested and against whom nothing has proven, the granting of authorization to a political party to hold an event in an enclosed place for which a permit isn't even needed, and permitting businessmen to carry out their production tasks in this country are acts of "generosity" then what has happened to the rights of the Nicaraguans, the law and justice? Or is it that the FSLN alone understands as justice the sentencing to 30 years of a poor devil or an illiterate peasant because he was a private in the Somozist guard even though the charges against him weren't proven?

Nicaraguans must understand the following:

1. The revolution is a process in which we are all involved and therefore it belongs to all of us and not only to a small armed faction called the FSLN that wants to take it over, disregarding the rights of the rest of the Nicaraguans.

2. The release of any innocent citizen, permitting the other political parties to carry out their proselytizing activities, and letting private enterprise work in the country are not acts of "generosity" by the FSLN. Instead, all of this means respect and fulfillment of the country's laws and application of justice based on the rights that all Nicaraguans have as established by the nation's laws.

3. The FSLN armed party is not the revolution nor does it own the Nicaraguan revolution.

BRIEFS

AGREEMENTS WITH FRG--The Governments of Nicaragua and the FRG today signed an education and technological cooperation agreement. [Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1700 GMT 30 Mar 81 PA] This morning Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto and West German Ambassador Volker Haak signed a technical and financial cooperation agreement. The agreement is an expansion of an agreement signed on 21 April 1980 by which West Germany will provide aid to the Nicaraguan people in elementary education. The agreement includes 1 million marks for public health in Esteli. [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 30 Mar 81 PA]

CUBAN REACTION TO ATTEMPT ON REAGAN'S LIFE

Report of Attempt

FL302123 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2111 GMT 30 Mar 81

[Text] Western news agencies have reported that U.S. President Ronald Reagan has been wounded by a bullet on the left side of his chest during an attempt on his life perpetrated in Washington today. The person who carried out the attempt is a white man, about 30 years old. He fired from five to six shots when the President left a Washington hotel. The Western news agencies stated that doctors at George Washington Hospital are discussing the advisability of an operation to remove the bullet lodged in the chest of President Ronald Reagan which entered from the left side.

Lyn Nofziger, who is one of Reagan's advisers, officially has confirmed that the U.S. President is in stable condition and that the President is conscious. [Later during newscast, Havana follows up with repeats of item and biographic information on the President]

Differences, Violence Scored

FL010037 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 1 Apr 81

[Text] The grab for power made by Secretary of State Alexander Haig following the attempt on the life of Reagan threatens to aggravate the differences that exist between the U.S. President's closest aides. This was the opinion of observers in Washington. The analysts emphasized that, despite the strong denials made by the White House, the confusing action of Haig, who on his own initiative began to take the place of the President, was interpreted as a virtual coup d'etat aimed at a de facto change of the echelon of decision-making authority adopted by Reagan in case of crisis.

Coupled with the unexpected action of the chief of the Pentagon [as heard], the analysts noted that there were differences of opinions in high official circles regarding the development of events, and there was no consensus on who should direct the situation.

The attempt on the life of President Reagan once again has shown the traditional pattern of violence that prevails in the history of the United States. The attack on the President, in which three members of his entourage also were wounded, has been the sixth assassination attempt on a U.S. president this century, two of which resulted in the death of the president--William McKinley in 1901 and John F. Kennedy in 1963.

While yesterday's assassination attempt monopolized the U.S. press media, equally significant were reports of the finding of another body of a black child in Atlanta, Georgia. This was the 22d murdered black child in that city over the past 20 months, which is an obvious demonstration of the degree of violence that prevails in U.S. society. A murder is committed every 24 minutes in that country, and even an 8-year-old can be the leader of a gang in robbing a store or committing a crime.

U.S. Press Reaction Cited

FL312031 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2022 GMT 31 Mar 81

[Text] Morning reports stress that the U.S. press today, following the attempt on the life of President Ronald Reagan, was asking if the United States would someday be able to root out the cancer of violence. The tone of commentaries and editorials is gloomy and all newspapers particularly recall the violent death of President Kennedy and the wave of political attacks which marked U.S. history in the past 20 years.

The SUN of Baltimore carries the following headline: The Nightmare Again. It also condemns what it termed the incredible proliferation of firearms in the United States.

Unless we want this country to become a vast entrenched camp, it adds, we must take action to control access to these arms.

For its part, the New York TIMES asks: How many times will it still be necessary to find ourselves tragically together on the altar of events? The Washington STAR notes that there is concern over recent U.S. history, adding that one of the frightful and symbolic figures of our times is that of the lone gunman who emerges from the crowd with gun in hand and fires on a politician.

The financial newspaper WALL STREET JOURNAL for its part analyzes the political consequences of the recent attempt on the life of President Ronald Reagan as he came out of a downtown hotel in Washington. It says that if Vice President George Bush had to take over the reins of power temporarily, U.S. policy would continue to be rigorously the same. The paper further emphasizes the close working relationship that has been created between Bush and President Reagan, who were contenders for the Republican nomination and are now united in ruling the country.

Bush Military Leadership

PA010200 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 1 Apr 81

[Text] President Ronald Reagan, who according to medical reports is recovering satisfactorily and showing good health conditions, approved an order authorizing George Bush to assume the leadership of the U.S. military command in the case the President of the republic should not be able to do so.

The executive decision establishes that the second person in command shall be the chief of the Pentagon, Caspar Weinberger.

Other Washington reports revealed that John Hinckley has been formally charged with attempting to assassinate the President and armed assault against a federal agent.

FORMER CIA AGENT REVEALS INFORMATION MANIPULATION

PA291554 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 29 Mar 81

[Text] Ralph McGehee, a former CIA employee, has said that this espionage organization wrote false reports to justify U.S. intervention in El Salvador.

In an article published by the NATION magazine, he says that the CIA is responsible, or partially responsible, for drafting false reports on massive arms shipment to Salvadoran leftists. He also emphasized that the CIA also invented reports of alleged guerrilla landings in El Salvador.

He also said that the CIA had drafted a false report in which the Salvadoran military Christian Democratic junta informed Washington about the capture of documents proving the shipment of weapons to the Salvadoran rebels.

McGehee, who worked from 1963 to 1977 in the CIA's international communism office, bases his statements on the experience of 25 years at the service of this U.S. espionage organization.

U.S. State Department officials admitted that letters received at the White House are opposed 10 to 1 to U.S. military intervention in El Salvador. Recently the U.S. Gallup Poll organization said that two out of every three U.S. citizens interviewed on the matter disagreed with President Ronald Reagan's policy toward El Salvador.

BAHAMAS

OPPOSITION FAILS IN NO CONFIDENCE MOTION

FL261337 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 26 Mar 81

[Text] The House of Assembly yesterday adjourned until Wednesday, April 15th. During yesterday's session, Mr J. Henry Bostwick, leader of the Free National Democratic Movement, despite being told by the Speaker Sir Clifford Darling that he could not proceed with his resolution of no confidence in Prime Minister Pindling, defied that ruling by reading his motion. However, despite Mr Bostwick's reading of his motion, the business of the house continued and while other members were tabling motions for the next seating of the house, he continued to read that motion.

House leader, the Honorable Arthur D. Hanna, last week moved the motion of confidence in the prime minister which after several hours of debate was overwhelmingly approved. The speaker, in a communication yesterday, said that on numerous seatings of the house Mr Bostwick had tabled for debate a motion of no confidence in the prime minister. As a result, the leader of the house, Mr Hanna, tabled a similar resolution expressing confidence in the government, presumably, said the speaker, to force the honorable member for Port Montagu to proceed in accordance with the true meaning and spirit of the practice of this ancient and honorable house.

Mr Bostwick meanwhile said that as a result of government's moving for the order of the day at several seatings, he was unable to proceed with his motion, having come fully prepared to debate the land quality bill.

Prime Minister Pindling said this was no excuse as the fundamental principles of parliamentary democracy dictates that members be always ready to move a motion for the fall or success of the government on the floor of the house. He also noted that it was Mr Bostwick who had tabled the motion of no confidence in the government and, as such, should have been prepared to proceed with it.

OPPOSITION LEADER SOLOMON'S HOME, CAR SET AFIRE

FL010045 Bridgetown CANA in English 0016 GMT 1 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Nassau, Bahamas, 31 Mar (CANA)--Official opposition leader Norman Solomon said today that unknown persons destroyed his car and tried to burn his home here early this morning while he was asleep. Mr Solomon's late-model Jaguar, which was parked outside, was doused with gasolene and set afire. Three Molotov cocktails were thrown onto the second floor balcony of his colonial-style home. However, the member of Parliament for St Johns and his son were able to douse the balcony blaze, he said.

At a press conference, the opposition leader said he believed the attack was "motivated primarily by political considerations." The 51-year-old Mr Solomon vowed that he would not be forced out of Bahamian politics "by any violence short of murder" and offered a 20,000-dollar reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any of the parties responsible.

BARBADOS

PRIME MINISTER ADAMS SUBMITS 1981-1982 BUDGET

FL010058 Bridgetown CANA in English 0034 GMT 1 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Bridgetown, Barbados, 31 Mar (CANA)--Large personal income tax concessions, introduction of unemployment insurance and 3.1 million dollars (one Bds dollar; 50 cents U.S.) in new revenue measures figured among the highlights of Barbados 1981-82 budget presented in Parliament here tonight.

It was a 670-million dollar election year budget from Prime Minister and Minister of Finance Tom Adams, whose Barbados Labor Party (BLP) will be seeking a second 5-year term in office.

Mr Adams hiked personal tax allowances--for single and married persons--by 50 per cent and abolished pay-as-you-earn (P.A.Y.E) contributions for workers whose income is 115 dollars a week or less. Contributions to the unemployment fund--for those workers who qualify--will be at a rate of 2 per cent of insurable earnings. Maximum benefit will be 60 dollars a week for a "limited period." The scheme would apply to workers who have been employed and contributing for at least 26 weeks.

Mr Adams also-(?raised)-contributory old age pensions by 40 per cent to 28 dollars a week, increased the value of government-financed bursaries to private schools here, abolished estate duties and raised certain national insurance benefits.

Topping the new revenue measues were increases in property transfer tax. For vendors who are citizens or permanent residents, it goes from 2.5 to 3 percent. Foreigners will pay at a rate of 8 percent. The tax payable by foreign purchasers moves from 15 to 17 percent. Revenue from these measures Mr Adams said, would be about 750,000 dollars.

The minister raised by 25 percent the fees payable for the registration of companies, patents and trade marks. There were also increases in the fees for transactions in the supreme and magistrates courts. The annual fees payable by insurance companies and agents have also gone up.

Mr Adams introduced a new national training scheme with mandatory contributions from the business community at a rate of 0.25 percent of their annual wages bill.

Mr Adams said the budgetary concession had been made possible by the sound management of his BLP administration since it came to power in 1976.

Mr Adams put projected revenue for the 1981-82 financial year (beginning tomorrow) at 483.7 million. Current expenditure is tagged at 469.5 million, producing a surplus of 14.2 million dollars. Capital expenditure was estimated at 200.9 million dollars, with government's overall deficit for the fiscal year being 186.4 million dollars.

In his preamble to the budget, Mr Adams said Barbados had seen four consecutive years of economic growth, achieving in 1979 a record increase of 8 percent. He said per capita income had almost doubled, going from 3,138 to 5,868 in the period 1976-80.

"As a result of this sustained economic performance the fiscal position of government has been strengthened and a substantial reduction in the incidence of direct taxation has been made possible", the prime minister said. This had been achieved, he said, at a time when there were crippling increases in oil prices and spiralling inflation in both the developed and developing world.

The opposition is expected to reply tomorrow to the budgetary proposals.

BRIEFS

INDIAN ENVOY--Bridgetown, Barbados, 27 Mar (CANA)--India's nonresident High Commissioner to Barbados Ramesh Chandra Shukla has left the island after a 4-day official visit, a Barbados Government statement has announced. While here Mr Shukla presented his credentials to Governor-General Sir Deighton Ward, and paid courtesy calls on several government officials including Deputy Prime Minister Bernard St John and Foreign Minister Henry Forde. Mr Shukla is based in Trinidad and Tobago. [Text] [Bridgetown CANA in English 1708 GMT 27 Mar 81 FL]

PAPER LINKS GUYANA, U.S. PERSONS TO RECENT PLOT

FL281931 Bridgetown CANA in English 1910 GMT 28 Mar 81

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, 28 Mar (CANA)--The weekly paper, NEW CHRONICLE, today raised the issue of whether or not Guayana's president, Forbes Burnham, was interfering in Dominica's internal affairs.

The point was raised in an article on a coup plot the government said it had uncovered and foiled earlier this month. Four soldiers and politicians, including defense force head Frederick Newton and ex-Prime Minister Patrick John, were among those arrested.

The paper claimed that a fifth person whom the government said is connected, but declined to identify, had been assisted in fleeing the country. It charged that an executive member of the opposition Democratic Labor Party of former Prime Minister Oliver Seraphin had helped in having the fifth person "spirited away to a South American country." It did not name the country.

It said: "The public will need to know, too, if Forbes Burnham of Guyana is interfering in the internal affairs of Dominica."

The paper also claimed that certain powerful persons in the United States were anxious for the fall of the Eugenia Charles administration. It linked them with the alleged coup plot.

The newspaper, which is known to be closely linked to the Charles administration, said that had the plot succeeded "large sums of money would have been made available by their American backers to soft-soap discontent over the revolution and to neutralize any opposition by substantial handouts.

The paper added: "It was also intended that persons supporting the government who are of leadership material would have been shot, with the explanation that they had been resisting."

TRIBUNAL ADJOURNS CASE AGAINST COUP PLOTTERS

FL271752 Bridgetown CANA in English 1725 GMT 27 Mar 81

[Excerpt] Roseau, Dominica, 27 Mar (CANA)--A tribunal set up to review the cases of a number of people detained under the present state of emergency in Dominica has been adjourned to early next month. Director of Public Prosecution Silva Betrand said today that the tribunal which began hearing from detainees on Wednesday, had completed evidence from Army Maj Frederick Newtown and adjourned to April 1. Major Newtown is among eight people in detention. Seven of them have been accused of plotting to overthrow the 7-month old administration of Prime Minister Eugenia Charles. Today Miss Betrand told CANA that the tribunal would be hearing the case of the seven others when it resumes its sitting.

CHURCH GROUP TO MEDIATE RELEASE OF HONYCHURCH

FL261628 Bridgetown CANA in English 1617 GMT 26 Mar 81

[Excerpts] Roseau, Dominica, 26 Mar (CANA)--Representatives of the Barbados-based Caribbean Conference of Churches (CCC) are due in Dominica next weekend to mediate in the release of prominent farmer Ted Honychurch who has been held captive by a group of armed men since February 12, a government statement has said. The statement did not disclose the names of the CCC team nor has the Dominica Christian Council. Mr Honychurch, 56, was abducted from his home in the village of Giraudel, six miles south of here on 12 February following a shootout between police and a group of armed men.

The CCC had earlier on expressed its desire to mediate in the issue with government indicating that it was prepared to accept constructive initiatives to assist in solving the present problem.

The CCC had also made the request to the armed group but there has been no response either to the offer, or to the various pleas for the release of Mr Honychurch.

The Dominica police have announced that they were questioning a number of people whom they believed could assist them in their search for Mr Honychurch, father of government's Press Secretary Lennox Honychurch.

BRIEFS

UK AID--Roseau, Dominica, 30 Mar (CANA)--The medical advisor to the Ministry of Overseas Development in Britain, Dr Pennylope Key, is now in Dominica for talks with government officials on possible British assistance in the field of health, it was officially announced here. Health Minister Charles Maynard told reporters that a significant topic expected to be discussed will be the upgrading of the Princess Margaret Hospital. He said that government will be making a proposal to the British in terms of a mobile unit to deliver primary health care on the island. He said that Dr Key who is due to leave here on 1 April will also hold talks with Prime Minister Eugenia Charles. [Bridgetown CANA in English 1909 GMT 30 Mar 81 FL]

GRENADA

BISHOP ACCUSES POWER COMPANY OF DESTABILIZATION

FL272355 Bridgetown CANA in English 2337 GMT 27 Mar 81

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, 27 Mar (CANA)--Grenada Prime Minister, Maurice Bishop, has accused the management of the power company of irresponsibility and said Britain's Commonwealth Development Corporation [CDC], which has majority ownership, is seeking to destabilize his government. Mr Bishop said the CDC's moves were in the form of disruption to the country's electricity supply.

His comments were made to workers of the Grenada Electricity Services [GES] yesterday and released today by the Government Information Service.

Mr Bishop's remarks have come against the background of the arrest and detention of Rodney George, the manager of the GES. [Words indistinct] threatened to "put the country in darkness" for the festival of the revolution, the second anniversary of the government last 13 March. Grenada had experienced several power outages over the last few months and the government refused a request for an increase in rates pending an enquiry into the company. The report of the probe was being released today.

Mr Bishop told the workers that their full participation in operations at GES would ensure a higher level of efficiency and better services to the people of the country. The responsibility of the workers in such participation, he said, was to the people and the Grenadian revolution through increased productivity to build the national economy. "Your responsibility", the prime minister told the workers, is not the CDC which only operates in the interest of profits to the (?detriment) of the Grenadian workers and consumers," Mr Bishop said. The Grenada Government owns 41 percent of the CDC.

The prime minister cautioned the workers to act against all forces which may seek to manipulate them and use them against the people and the revolution. He further reaffirmed the PRG's [People's Revolutionary Government] firm support for workers in every sector of the economy against all forms of exploitation and called on them to be united and vigilant at their workplaces.

PUBLIC WORKERS DISPUTE REMAINS UNRESOLVED

FL262000 Bridgetown CANA in English 1950 GMT 26 Mar 81

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, 26 Mar (CANA)--Three unions representing public workers in Grenada have written to the Grenada Government urging that it push ahead with settling a wages dispute.

The unions--the Public Workers Union, the Technical and Allied Workers Union and the Grenada Union of Teachers--reminded the Ministry of Finance of an undertaking to give top priority to dispute.

About 800 government workers staged a 2-day sick-out earlier this month to press for salary raises of 60 percent over 3 years. The government, which has stuck to 32 1/2 percent, responded by sacking, transferring or suspending 71 workers. The unions have already written to government indicating that the scrapping of disciplinary action was crucial to the settlement of the pay package.

The government replied two weeks ago that the matter would be given top priority at cabinet. Sources said today the unions had received no further communication from government.

COOPERATION ACCORD WITH CUBAN RADIO-TV INSTITUTE

FL312230 Bridgetown CANA in English 2221 GMT 31 Mar 81

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, 31 Mar (CANA)--The state-owned Radio Free Grenada and the Cuban Institute of Radio and TV have signed a 2-year cooperation and exchange agreement, the Cuban Embassy here said today. It said the agreement involved sharing program resources particularly in the areas of folk, popular, orchestra and dance music and choral work.

The embassy said that the pact also provided for the exchange of professionals in the areas of radio and mutual efforts to include programs dealing with cultural, sports, scientific and social life of both countries.

The agreement was signed by the manager of Radio Free Grenada, Kamau McBarnett and the president of the Cuban Institute of Radio and Television, Nivaldo Herrera.

BRIEFS

FISH RESOURCES--Another week of research has begun into fishery sources in Grenada's waters. The research is aimed at determining the quality and quantity of fish available for use in the development of Grenada's fishing industry. Investigations are being conducted by a Cuban research vessel. The vessel arrived in the channel of St Georges Harbor several weeks ago. [St Georges Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 24 Mar 81 FL]

AIRPORT EQUIPMENT--More equipment for the construction of Grenada's international airport continues to be offloaded tonight at the St Georges pier. The equipment, from the government and people of Cuba, arrived here several days ago. [Excerpt] [St Georges Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 24 Mar 81 FL]

JAMAICA

SUGAR INDUSTRY NEAR STANDSTILL, STRIKES SPREAD

FL281954 Bridgetown CANA in English 1941 GMT 28 Mar 81

[By Paget Defreitas]

[Excerpts] Kingston, Jamaica, 28 Mar (CANA)--Jamaica's sugar industry was at a near standstill today with strikes at most estates following breakdown of wage negotiations between trade unions and the Sugar Producers Federation.

The breakdown in the negotiations caused workers at four of the sugar complexes to go on strike yesterday, following three others that were out since last week. Workers at an eighth estate were on a go-slow, and officials were saying today that it was likely that industrial action would spread unless there was an urgent settlement.

MONTSERRAT

CHIEF MINISTER OSBORNE PRESENTS 1981-1982 BUDGET

FL312225 Bridgetown CANA in English 2216 GMT 31 Mar 81

[Excerpts] Plymouth, Montserrat, 31 Mar (CANA)--Montserrat Chief Minister John Osborne stressing his government's efficient economic management, projected a budgetary surplus for the first time as he presented a 32.9 million dollar (1 E.C. dollar: 37 U.S. cents) 1981-82 budget.

Because the government had balanced the budget, Mr Osborne said British budgetary aid had been dispensed with. Now that we have arrived at a position of autonomy as far as the recurrent budget is concerned, it remains for us to advance by exercising good sense and sound financial management in the spending of our resources, the chief minister said.

Government recurrent expenditure for the 1981-82 financial year was put at 18.25 million dollars while revenue has been projected at 19.75 million dollars, a surplus of 1.5 million dollars. But he warned that scrupulous financial control must be maintained particularly without British grant-in-aid, if the planned surplus is to be achieved.

Mr Osborne links his government's achievements and plans to what he said was a sound reputation for political stability, its steadfast philosophy of free enterprise and a strategy of promoting growth through a carefully-balanced combination of public and private investment. Debate on the budget began today.

ST LUCIA

PRIME MINISTER LOUISY REELECTED PARTY LEADER

FL301340 Bridgetown CANA in English 0019 GMT 30 Mar 81

[By Ernie Seon]

[Excerpts] Castries, Saint Lucia, 29 Mar (CANA)--Prime Minister Allan Louisy, determined not to relinquish his position in the face of a challenge from Foreign Minister George Odlum, was today reelected political leader of the Saint Lucia Labor Party (SLP) at a convention boycotted by Odlum and his supporters.

Mr Louisy was unopposed and told party members that it was his intention to remain head of the SLP, despite repeated calls by opponents in the government--led by Odlum--for him to step down.

Odlum led his supporters in beach parties, as the convention got down to the business of discussing party matters.

In a statement to the press today, nine of the 17 constituency groups supporting the charismatic foreign minister, said they would not attend because they had received no notice of the meeting, despite the fact that the SLP constitution required that there be seven days' prior notices.

The constituency groups gave as another reason for not attending the convention, the fact that one had not been held since 1977.

The statement said that the groups also felt that because a matter involving the central executive was now before the high court, it would have been better to await the courts decision.

Police arrested a man today under suspicion that he was commissioned to incite a disturbance at the convention.

PRESIDENT BURNHAM CLAIMS ALL DISPUTED TERRITORY

PA301339 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0152 GMT 30 Mar 81

[Excerpt] Caracas, 29 Mar (EFE)--Only 4 days before his next visit to Venezuela to discuss the border problem, Forbes Burnham, president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana asserted that the territory in dispute, called Essequibo, belongs totally to Guyana.

In an interview published today by EL DIARIO DE CARACAS, the Guyanese president expressed, however, his willingness to seek a peaceful solution to the border problem between the two countries.

After emphasizing that to Venezuela's insistence that "two-thirds of our territory belong to it, we say: No, all of it belongs to us."

He said the purpose of his visit to Venezuela next Thursday is to "create an atmosphere" for seeking an agreement on the means for future discussions.

He said the Venezuelan and Guyanese border problem must be solved by an orderly and "certainly peaceful" discussion. He said that his country wants to find a solution so that its borders with Venezuela can be defined, as they are with Brazil, a country with which Guyana has no problems.

Referring to economic cooperation, Burnham said that it will depend on the border agreement. "We have to define our borders before discussing joint development..." the Guyanese president emphasized.

AMBASSADOR DENIES FISHING PROBLEMS WITH SURINAME

FL302021 Bridgetown CANA in English 1907 GMT 30 Mar 81

[Excerpt] Georgetown, Guyana, 30 Mar (CANA)--Guyana's ambassador to Suriname, Philip Chan, has rejected a state media report here that Guyanese fishermen had major problems in getting licences from the Suriname authorities to fish in that country's territorial waters.

The state-owned CHRONICLE newspaper last week quoted Fisheries Minister Robert Williams as saying that some 150 fishermen from the eastern Corentyne River area which border Suriname, had been forced out of business because they had not been issued with the required licences by the Suriname officials. According to that report, Mr Williams had told the paper that the Guyana Government was "pursuing the matter with all urgency", and that he and Foreign Minister Rashleigh Jackson had been in touch with Mr Chan to "get some action on the matter."

The CHRONICLE has however now reported Mr Chan as saying there are no major problems relating to the issuing of licences to Guyanese fishermen, and as a consequence there will be no disruption of fishing activities in the Corentyne River.

"Ambassador Chan said that the Suriname military authorities were advised about granting local fishermen permission to fish with 1980 licences until further notice", the paper reported. Mr Chan also said that while there had been a delay in granting some licences because of a rise in licence fees, owners of boats had been told they could use their 1980 licences until the new fees were determined.

SURINAME

PRESIDENT SAYS NATION TO DEVELOP SOCIALIST PROCESS

FL271742 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 27 Mar 81

[Text] Paramaribo--President Henk Chin A Sen has reaffirmed that Suriname will develop a socialist process. He also expressed optimism about the country's future. He said that a political manifesto and a development program are being drafted now to be released in the next few weeks.

Chin A Sen assumed the Presidency of the republic of a year ago after army noncommissioned officers overthrew the Henck Arron regime on 25 February 1980. The Surinamese president stressed the importance of the present period for Suriname.

For his part, Surinamese Foreign Minister Harvey Naarandorp has declared that Suriname will develop an active anti-imperialist, anticolonialist and nonaligned foreign policy. In this regard, he emphasized the important role played by the Nonaligned Countries Movement which, he said, has brought many benefits to countries in their struggle for independence and decolonization.

OFFICIALS REPORT DETAILS OF ABORTIVE COUP

FL312012 Bridgetown CANA in English 1858 GMT 31 Mar 81

[Text] Paramaribo, Suriname, 31 Mar (CANA)--A group of soldiers who plotted to overthrow the government in mid-March had as their priorities bigger pay packets, the elimination of top army personnel and the creation of a social democratic administration, according to senior army and police personnel.

During a press conference, the head of the armed forces, Maj Daysi Bouterse, said a sergeant major. Wilfred Hawker, and five more soldiers were involved in the plan, which was foiled by the military. The group, he said, received financial backing from businessmen.

The police produced a notebook, allegedly belonging to Hawker, in which the plans for the coup were detailed. The plot was said to include the elimination of the army's top brass. Few of the government ministers would have been affected as the group moved to set up a social democratic government, it was claimed. All soldiers would have received a 25 percent increase in salaries. Professional soldiers would have been exempted from income tax and a tax-free shopping center would have been set up to cater to them.

First reports of the coup plot came on March 15 when troops ambushed a vehicle in which Hawker and another soldier, Carlos Weisenbruck, were travelling. Hawker was seriously wounded, his companion killed.

Major Bouterse said the coup was planned to take place at 10 P.M. on the night of 15 March but it was foiled because the army was able to shadow Hawker and Weisenbruck 24 hours a day. Major Bouterse said that of the 16 army commandos only Hawker was involved and the presence of the others at the press briefing was to demonstrate solidarity in the entire rank. He said three of the four other soldiers included in the plot had been arrested and confessed to being part of the plan. The other was not held by the army, he added.

Lt Ramon Abrahams, head of the military police force, read passages from what he said was Hawker's notebook. The plan was apparently to have been started with a drilling exercise, which is normal in the army. From this exercise efforts were to have been made to overtake the entire barracks and then seize power.